

For Americans Abroad, Taxation (and Representation?)

Representative Mervyn M. Dymally, Democrat of California, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, will lead an 11-member congressional task force to Paris to hold hearings Thursday and Friday on problems faced by Americans living and working abroad. The California Democrat discussed these issues with Robert C. Siner of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Last fall, you held hearings on the problems Americans abroad face. Witnesses at the hearings said that few members of Congress had any idea of the problems they face overseas. Do you believe this is true? What can be done to educate the Congress in this area?

A. Certainly it is a fact, and I hope to start by initiating the Paris conference to obtain testimony from the American expatriate community around the world.

This is the first such conference but whether there will be others will depend on the testimony of the witnesses and the assessed needs coming from that hearing.

Q. What kind of testimony would be most helpful to your task force in the Paris hearings?

A. What is needed most is factual statistical data on the conditions of Americans abroad and the problems they face as a result of living and working overseas. We would like to have a case study or two illustrating these problems.

Q. What kind of congressional action might realistically be expected to try to redress some of the grievances of Americans abroad?

A. The outcome will depend on efforts to lobby Congress members subsequent

to the Paris conference. Much will depend on the ability of Americans abroad to plug themselves back into the political system, understand how Congress works, and attempt to make their case. It will depend on the organization and application of the efforts of those citizens abroad how effective that can be.

Q. Does the president have a role, in your estimation, in the search for more equitable treatment for Americans who live and work overseas?

A. I don't believe the president even thinks about these people, unfortunately. His interest could change the whole equation. I suggest people write to the White House in order to bring this issue to the attention of the president.

Q. During the hearings last fall, Representative Bill Alexander urged that

Americans abroad be given a nonvoting representative in Congress to look after their interests. Do you believe that these overseas Americans should have some sort of special representation in Congress? How should they be represented?

A. There is disagreement on this question. Some want a congressional committee, others want an elected but nonvoting delegate. The results of the Paris conference may clarify this point.

Q. After the Paris hearings, do you intend to schedule further such sessions in Washington or elsewhere after your return?

A. Yes, further hearings in Washington are to be held in the fall. It's not certain whether there will be other hearings after that.

Q. During the hearings last fall, Americans abroad indicated that most of their problems stem from U.S. laws and regulations. Do you agree with this assess-

ment? If so, what is the best way to get the government off their backs?

A. Lobbying Congress is the best way. Obviously a problem exists, otherwise we wouldn't be hearing so many complaints about the situation. Americans abroad are in an unfortunate category whereby their interests and understandings their needs, and their objective conditions.

Q. A particularly sore point for overseas Americans is taxation. They must pay U.S. income taxes on their overseas income while their foreign counterparts pay no income tax to their home countries. This puts Americans overseas at a competitive disadvantage.

A. Obviously this is an issue under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means, which is responsible for tax policy. However, the key lies in the larger context here, which is the ability of these Americans so vital to our economy and trade deficit to make their case in the U.S. Congress. How can they best do it? By lobbying.

South Africa Braces For ANC-Led Strike

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa

South Africa is preparing for the first nationwide strike ever called by the African National Congress and its allies, an action organized in an attempt to destroy a rival black group.

The tactic has badly divided the nationalist movement and caused the government to mobilize the army and the police to head off a possible violent confrontation.

The one-day strike on Monday will kick off a week of demonstrations and marches aimed at isolating Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland and president of the Zulu-based Inkatha movement, and getting the government to strip him of his powers.

The weeklong protest is being closely watched by the government and foreign embassies because it is the first real test since the unbanning of all anti-apartheid groups in February of their relative strengths and popularity within the black community.

The most powerful black labor union, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, has joined with

the African National Congress and all the other pro-ANC factions grouped within the umbrella United Democratic Front to mount the protest.

They regard the nominally self-governing KwaZulu homeland as a creation of apartheid and blame Mr. Buthe for the fighting in the Natal that has taken over 3,000 lives since 1987.

They are demanding that President Frederik W. de Klerk's government disarm Mr. Buthe's police force, arrest his "warlords," dismantle the KwaZulu homeland, withdraw the army from the Natal and end the state of emergency there.

But the Pan-Africanist Congress, the National Council of Trade Unions and the Azanian People's Organization have called upon their supporters to ignore the strike.

These groups are not believed to enjoy the same breadth of support among blacks as the pro-ANC ones, but no one is certain how blacks who are less politically involved will react to the strike call.

"We cannot lend our support to any campaign from any quarters should the outcome thereof be divisions and further violent clashes among the oppressed or if it leads to a misdirection of the struggle away from the principal enemy," said the Pan-Africanist Congress secretary-general, Bhebe Alexander, at a news conference last week.

He called upon the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, to meet with Mr. Buthe to reconcile their differences.

The government is clearly worried about possible violent clashes as well. Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok issued a statement Friday that said the police and the army would be "out in full force" on Monday.

The South African Council of Churches is also concerned about the potential for fighting. It has developed a code of conduct and asked all sides to respect the principle of freedom of choice so that those wishing to go to work are able to do so without interference.

Leaders of all the major groups say they will abide by the code. But whether their followers will do so is an open question.



Gerry Collins, right, Ireland's foreign minister, greeting Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, Sunday in Dublin.

Black Americans Gauge Mandela's Visit

By Peter Applebome

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — With the euphoria of his visit here still dominating her thoughts, Pearl Cleage was thinking about life after Nelson Mandela.

"The danger is we get caught up in it like it's a rock concert, like going to see Prince, where it's wonderful, but three days later you don't think about it anymore," said Ms. Cleage, a playwright and artistic director of the Just Us Theater.

"If we allow that to happen," she said, "it's a travesty. If there's no connection between his struggle and ours, then the whole visit is really not the tribute to his life and work that it needs to be."

Like pilgrims contemplating a joyous vision, millions of black Americans are trying to gauge the long-term effects of Mr. Mandela's visit to the United States.

Black officials, intellectuals and community workers around the nation indicated that the passionate feelings of pride and renewal aroused by Mr. Mandela can have profound consequences.

Mr. Mandela, whose eight-city visit ended in Saturday in Oakland, California, said he was in the United States to focus attention on South African apartheid, not on U.S. domestic problems.

But there was a consensus that the visit had touched and energized black Americans as much as any thing since the height of the civil rights era.

Many started trying to find ways to channel the energies he aroused. They cited potential effects like a surge in political activity and voter registration, increasing ties between U.S. blacks and Africa, a renewal of black militancy and a search for charismatic leadership.

"I think you're going to see a lot of African-Americans break out of this cycle of hopelessness we've had," said Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., executive director of the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice. "We have a new Jerusalem. We have to keep that flame alive, and thank God Mandela has lit a flame that was extinguished in the 1960s."

For many, however, there were nagging questions about how far the enthusiasm that greeted Mr. Mandela can carry.

George Gee Jr., executive director of a New York urban improvement association, said he was

struck by the rapture on the faces of teenagers when Mr. Mandela came to Brooklyn.

But Mr. Gee said he could not even guess whether the inspiration that Mr. Mandela provided would win out over the lure of the streets.

"The drug dealers could care less who comes to town," he said. "The only thing it could do to them is to have some impact on their customers for one day."

Similarly, Ronald Walters, a Howard University political scientist who has long been an adviser to the Reverend Jesse Jackson, said it was unclear how much of the emotion that Mr. Mandela evoked would last.

"If people have the opportunity to hear him speak every day or every week or every month somewhere in their midst, it is possible that someone like him could generate all sorts of activity," Mr. Walters said. "But given the fact that he's passing through and leaving, it leaves a question in my mind if one can sustain that fervor, and if one can't, whether or not one can have political involvement based on it."

But most others said the visit would have a profound impact on U.S. blacks, in large ways and small.

For instance, Hank Thomas, a former civil rights worker who now owns two McDonald's franchises, is trying to put together a student-exchange program that will bring black South African students to colleges in Atlanta.

Mr. Jackson sees the Mandela visit as leading to more political activity and a surge in voter registration that could help change the politics of the South, immediately affecting gubernatorial races in Georgia and South Carolina and a U.S. senatorial election in North Carolina.

■ **Arrival in Dublin**
Mr. Mandela arrived in Dublin on Sunday after a U.S. tour that he said had "inspired us beyond imagination," Reuters reported.

Before leaving the United States, Mr. Mandela said that he returned in October. Speaking in California, Mr. Mandela said that American Indians had appealed to him for support and that he would visit them during his next trip, which is expected to include stops in Philadelphia and Chicago.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Official Says Tehran Has No Desire For Improved Relations With U.S.

TEHRAN (NYT) — Iran's interior minister said Sunday that the Iranian government had no desire for better relations with the United States and insisted that Iran had done everything it could to free American hostages held in Lebanon.

At a news conference, Abdollah Nouri also dismissed the political significance of the American aid sent to Iran after the June 21 earthquake. "The earthquake and its aftermath will have nothing to do with our international relations," he said.

Mr. Nouri is the highest-ranking Iranian official to meet with Western journalists who have been allowed into Iran to cover the earthquake, which is estimated to have killed 40,000 people.

Asked whether Iran had any interest in ending years of hostility with the United States, Mr. Nouri replied simply, "No."

California Fire Nearly Under Control

SANTA BARBARA, California (UPI) — Firefighters had nearly tamed a wildfire that has consumed almost 500 buildings, although that blaze and other major fires in the West were proving more stubborn than expected.

The 4,900-acre Santa Barbara fire, which was started by an arsonist, killed one person, injured 40 others and caused an estimated \$240 million in damage. Predictions that the Santa Barbara fire and other major blazes in California and Arizona would be ended Saturday proved overly optimistic.

President George Bush Saturday ordered federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in fire-struck areas.

Leader of Failed Spanish Coup Freed

MADRID (AP) — The man who ordered tanks into the streets of Valencia as part of a 1981 effort to topple Spain's young democracy left prison on Sunday to serve out the rest of a 26-year sentence at home.

The man, Jaime Milans del Bosch, 75, spent more than nine years in a military prison near Madrid for his part in the attempt to start a military rebellion and restore a Franco-style dictatorship. He was released under a humanitarian law aimed at prisoners older than 70.

Mr. Milans del Bosch was the army general in command of the Valencia military region the night of Feb. 23, 1981, when a group of pistol-wielding paramilitary civil guards burst into parliament and took hundreds of legislators hostage. He simultaneously deployed armored vehicles in Valencia for an eventual assault on Madrid. But 18 hours later, the revolt had fizzled, and Mr. Milans del Bosch and other chief plotters were under arrest, having failed to gain the support of King Juan Carlos.

Dissidence Reported in North Korea

MOSCOW (NYT) — A small group of high-ranking officials in North Korea has begun dissident activities against the leadership of the hard-line Marxist country, according to a former senior Romanian official, who says that he has been advising the dissidents.

The North Koreans who have joined in this challenge to President Kim Il Sung are said to include three members of their country's Communist Party Central Committee, top officials of news organizations and commanders in the military and state security police.

The Romanian, Silviu Brucan, said the object of their activities was not to overthrow Mr. Kim but to press him toward reunification with South Korea, leading to an opening of the tightly closed society. Mr. Brucan is a professor of social sciences and a former editor and diplomat in the Ceausescu government.

Ethnic Albanians Shun Serbian Vote

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo Province boycotted a state referendum Sunday on a new constitution that would limit the autonomy of the province within the Serbian republic.

If adopted, the Serbian Constitution would postpone free elections and increase control over Kosovo from Serbia, the largest member of the Yugoslav federation.

Municipal leaders in at least four Kosovo towns refused to open polling stations and Tanjug news agency said most of the province's majority Albanian population stayed away from the polls. Ethnic Albanian opposition parties are striving to win for Kosovo status as a republic.

TRAVEL UPDATE

New Drunk-Driving Laws in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden, which pioneered laws against drunken driving, introduced still tougher rules on Sunday that could put many motorists over the limit after just one drink.

Starting at midnight Saturday, the legal limit was lowered from 50 to 20 milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, a compromise with Sweden's influential temperance lobby, which had demanded a zero alcohol limit. "One beer can make you a criminal," is the theme of a television campaign warning Swedes about the new limit. Sweden introduced an 80-milligram limit some 50 years ago, lowering it to 50 milligrams in 1957.

Striking French dock workers voted on Sunday to end a two-week port blockade that has disrupted Channel ferry traffic through Calais. Labor officials said the seven ferry docks at Calais, Europe's biggest passenger port, would reopen on Sunday for normal service.

Air traffic controllers at the Brussels airport called off a strike Saturday after reaching a pay deal with the government. As part of the deal, the controllers agreed not to strike for two years.

Cambodia's first deluxe hotel in more than 15 years officially opened in Phnom Penh on Sunday. The Cambodiana Hotel is a joint venture between Phnom Penh Tourism and Singapore-registered Cambodiana Investment (S) Pte. Ltd. Room rates will be from \$70 to \$200 when all 380 rooms are completed by the end of the year. (AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Canada, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey.

TUESDAY: Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan, Indonesia, Lesotho, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

WEDNESDAY: Bangladesh, Guam, India, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Puerto Rico, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

THURSDAY: Algeria, Bangladesh, Iraq, Jordan, Rwanda, Venezuela, Zambia.

FRIDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Jordan, Malawi, Syria, Turkey.

SATURDAY: Sri Lanka, Tanzania.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	C 15	F 34	st	Bangkok	C 31	F 77	st
Antwerp	C 19	F 38	st	Beijing	C 28	F 70	st
Athens	C 19	F 38	st	Bombay	C 31	F 77	st
Berlin	C 19	F 38	st	Brussels	C 21	F 50	st
Birmingham	C 19	F 38	st	Calcutta	C 31	F 77	st
Bombay	C 31	F 77	st	Chennai	C 31	F 77	st
Boston	C 19	F 38	st	Colombo	C 31	F 77	st
Buenos Aires	C 19	F 38	st	Dacca	C 31	F 77	st
Calcutta	C 31	F 77	st	Dhaka	C 31	F 77	st
Cardiff	C 19	F 38	st	Dispur	C 31	F 77	st
Chennai	C 31	F 77	st	Durham	C 19	F 38	st
Colombo	C 31	F 77	st	Edinburgh	C 19	F 38	st
Copenhagen	C 19	F 38	st	Geneva	C 19	F 38	st
Dacca	C 31	F 77	st	Hamburg	C 19	F 38	st
Dhaka	C 31	F 77	st	Harbin	C 19	F 38	st
Dispur	C 31	F 77	st	Helsinki	C 19	F 38	st
Durham	C 19	F 38	st	Istanbul	C 19	F 38	st
Edinburgh	C 19	F 38	st	Kobe	C 19	F 38	st
Geneva	C 19	F 38	st	Kolkata	C 31	F 77	st
Hamburg	C 19	F 38	st	London	C 19	F 38	st
Harbin	C 19	F 38	st	Manila	C 31	F 77	st
Helsinki	C 19	F 38	st	Medan	C 31	F 77	st
Istanbul	C 19	F 38	st	Mumbai	C 31	F 77	st
Kobe	C 19	F 38	st	Nagasaki	C 31	F 77	st
Kolkata	C 31	F 77	st	Osaka	C 31	F 77	st
London	C 19	F 38	st	Seoul	C 31	F 77	st
Manila	C 31	F 77	st	Singapore	C 31	F 77	st
Medan	C 31	F 77	st	Taipei	C 31	F 77	st
Mumbai	C 31	F 77	st	Tokyo	C 31	F 77	st
Nagasaki	C 31	F 77	st				
Osaka	C 31	F 77	st				
Seoul	C 31	F 77	st				
Singapore	C 31	F 77	st				
Taipei	C 31	F 77	st				
Tokyo	C 31	F 77	st				

AMERICAN TOPICS

Trendy Restaurants Lack Staying Power

Trendy restaurants do not last. The New York Times reports. Long-lived restaurants concentrate on two things: good food and old customers.

"I'd rather have an empty table than a full house and disappoint a regular customer," says Silvio Maccioni, whose Le Cirque has survived 16 years of changing trends in Manhattan.

Molly O'Neill of The New York Times writes that "the American restaurant landscape is littered with casualties of scenes past — The Hot, The Hip, The Trendy. They flashed and faded throughout the 80s."

Instead of being built and run to endure, restaurants were put up "like stage sets," said Sam Lopata, a restaurant designer based in New York. Rather than delivering value, kitchens tossed out prices that turned "diners into 'sneakers'."

At the door, graciousness was replaced by the black velvet rope. The nobodies waited for reserved tables while the somebodies strolled right in.

Wolfgang Puck, whose Spago restaurant in Hollywood is going strong after years, ascribes its longevity to the food, cooking and a faithful clientele. "We spend our promotion budget buying birthday champagne for regular customers," he says. "I save at least 10 tables a day for regulars who might want dinner."

Short Takes

The first half of 1990 has seen one of the most violent periods of U.S. weather in 40 years, The New York Times reports. The main reason has been persistent low pressure over the West Coast. That in turn has routed the jet stream to an unusually low level across northwestern Mexico and then northeast across the Great Plains and the Ohio Valley. The 726 tornadoes in the first half of the year have been exceeded only twice since 1950. Wide-



CATCH OF THE DAY — President George Bush stretching to hand in his modest prize while fishing off Kennebunkport, Maine, during a long weekend to be capped by the Fourth of July.

spread flooding has hit the South and Midwest.

The Air Line Pilots Association is asking members for donations toward an advertising campaign to improve the image of pilots, tarnished when three Northwest pilots were fired in March after tests showed blood alcohol levels exceeding the federal limit. The incident has given rise to such jokes as: "They wouldn't have been caught if they hadn't been riding around on the baggage carousel. Or, why did the flight have three pilots? Because they don't like to drink alone. Or, they delayed landing for awhile; they had to wait for the airport to stop circling."

On July 12 Commander Rosemary Mathias, 37, will become the U.S. Navy's first female air squadron commander. She will run the Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron at Point Mugu, California. It provides simulated electronic warfare for training exercises. The Navy started putting women in command of auxiliary surface ships last year.

About People

L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia, the first black ever elected governor of a U.S. state, is touring the country in an undeclared but undeniable bid for a place on the national Democratic ticket in 1992, the Los Angeles Times reports. In recent weeks, he has made speech-making trips to New York, California, Illinois, Iowa and New Hampshire. Mr. Wilder says, "My intentions are to finish my term of office," which runs through 1993.

It Mikhail S. Gorbachev gets the leave-ho, former Secretary of State George P. Shultz, now a professor of international economics at Stanford University, has all but invited him to join the faculty there. U.S. News & World Report magazine says that when the Soviet president visited Stanford last month, he remarked on California's beauty and said he would like to come back some day. Mr. Shultz replied, "You'd be welcome here at any time," Alexander Kerenky, whose Feb-

ruary revolution overthrew the czar in 1917, later became a professor at Stanford.

Barry Goldwater, the retired Arizona senator and 1964 Republican candidate for president, says the Old West was not really gun-happy. As a youngster, says the 81-year-old, "I asked about these gun-toting men who supposedly built the West. The only answer I ever got that sounded like it might be true was from one fellow who told me he saw two men with guns on Washington Street in downtown Phoenix. They were shooting at a watermelon, and neither one hit it."

John L. Marton, chairman and chief auctioneer of Sotheby's North America, says he uses all sorts of ploys to keep the bidding going. "Come on, make it an even one hundred thousand dollars," he once teased a bidder. "It'll sound better when you tell your friends."

Arthur Higbee

Tide of Cocaine in U.S. May Be Ebbing

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — After a decade of escalating cocaine use, researchers around the United States say evidence is accumulating that the epidemic may have peaked.

Deaths involving cocaine use are declining in some cities.

Fewer cocaine-related cases are coming into hospital emergency rooms and the percentage of people being taken into police custody who have cocaine in their systems, while still at a high level, has reached a plateau.

These developments, reported this week by participants in a conference convened in San Antonio by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, dovetail with earlier surveys showing less cocaine consumption in American households and among high school and college students.

"We have multiple indicators that add up to a general picture of a stabilizing situation with a trend toward a decrease in use," said Bernard Grogg, the head of the research program on drugs and crime in the Justice Department's National Institute of Justice.

In Washington, Stanley E. Morris, a deputy to William J. Bennett, who directs U.S. drug control policy, said:

"Our sense is that the drug epidemic is not getting worse and that the worst, in fact, may be behind us."

The experts are still trending cautiously. The epidemic has grown to such proportions that even an end to that growth will not significantly improve the quality of life in U.S. cities, the researchers here and other drug experts said.

Although some indicators began emerging more than a year ago, others are only a few months old.

There are also some perplexing contradic-

tions: for example, in Washington, Philadelphia and Minneapolis, deaths attributed to cocaine have continued to climb even though emergency room cocaine cases have declined.

The latest surveys show at least 8 million casual users of cocaine, including as many as 2.2 million frequent or heavy users, many of them addicted to crack, the smokable form.

Robbery and murder rates are running at record levels and cocaine is being found in the urine of the majority of those arrested in the major cities.

Thousands of babies with probably lifetime impairments are being born to crack-addicted mothers, and the relatively few drug treatment programs in the country are swamped.

"The indicators are encouraging," said Bruce Mendelson, the director of planning and evaluation for Colorado's Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

With cocaine beginning to show signs of fading as the drug of choice in America, the researchers from 20 cities and a variety of municipal, state and federal agencies said in their recent four-day meeting that no replacement appeared to be emerging.

There were reports of increased use in some cities of heroin and methamphetamine, a powerful synthetic stimulant with some of the characteristics of cocaine, but all at levels far below cocaine.

A year ago, some experts were predicting that a smokable form of methamphetamine called ice would sweep the nation.

But for reasons that are not clear, it has become popular only in Hawaii and remained rare on the mainland.

Nicholas J. Kozel, the official with the National Institute on Drug Abuse who directed the conference, and other experts said they believed the epidemic was slowing as a cumulative result of efforts across American society to

repudiate cocaine, highlight its hazards and punish users.

The bad experiences of legions of users of cocaine and especially crack also seem to be discouraging experimentation by newcomers.

"I think the cocaine epidemic is running out of recruits," said Dr. John Newman of the Haight-Asbury Free Medical Clinics in San Francisco.

James N. Hall, the executive director of a Miami-based national information center on drugs called Up Front, has charted the epidemic through three phases: It began in the 1970s and early '80s with a period of seduction, followed by a period of crisis during most of the '80s, and now is in a period of stabilization and decline.

Public policy, he noted, shifted from an attitude of "Don't do it, but it's probably safe," to "Don't do it, it's addictive," to the current hard line, "Do it and you're busted."

Despite the convergence of the promising signs, no one knows if the trend will continue or if the violence and the health problems caused by the cocaine epidemic will someday fall below crisis levels.

More drug-related violence may be on the way, the researchers suggested, as wholesale cocaine prices skyrocket.

After falling for nearly 10 years as the supply increased, the wholesale prices began rising about six months ago.

A few weeks ago, the authorities reported undercover agents in New York were offered a kilogram, or 2.2-pound, parcel of cocaine for \$36,000, up from \$25,000 a kilo in December.

■ In N.Y., \$80 Million Hand
Police officers have found a cache of cocaine with an estimated street value of \$80 million in a disabled van left unoccupied on a bridge in Queens. The New York Times reported from New York. Details were sketchy.

Setbacks at NASA: Sign of Deeper Ills?

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As the U.S. space agency sets up groups to investigate the technical troubles that struck its two most prominent programs last week, some experts are wondering just what, if anything, has gone wrong with NASA itself.

How could the agency that repeatedly put men on the moon suddenly find its \$25 billion space shuttle fleet grounded by a fuel leak? How could the agency that sent unmanned spacecraft throughout the solar system find that its greatest scientific instrument, the Hubble Space Telescope, has a serious flaw that severely cripples its \$1.5 billion instruments?

In a series of interviews, experts attributed the troubles at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to everything from bad luck to bad management.

Some said the agency had embarked on big, showy projects at the expense of more mundane work needed to keep older projects running smoothly. Although there was no consensus on what the problems mean, all agreed they had cast a long shadow on the agency at a critical time.

The questions are seen as especially timely since NASA is gearing up for far more ambitious projects, including a \$30 billion Earth observing system and a \$37 billion Mars mission.

NASA is also being asked by the Bush administration to consider the possibility of mounting manned missions to the moon and Mars, at an estimated cost of \$400 billion to \$500 billion.

Amid this push, the agency's most important efforts have suddenly been put on hold.

On Wednesday, NASA announced the discovery of a major flaw in the main light-gathering mirrors of the Hubble telescope that is likely to cripple its viewing of the universe for several years until a repair mission can be mounted.

On Friday, the agency announced it was indefinitely grounding its shuttle fleet until engineers could find and fix a fuel leak that has struck two of the three craft.

NASA officials sought to put the best possible face on the troubles last week, saying that the twin setbacks were mere coincidences and bad luck and that the agency was in sound shape. Working with new technology is always demanding, they said, and when the work is in space it is even more risky and prone to unexpected problems.

"I consider this business as usual," William B. Lenoir, NASA's director of space flight, said Friday in reference to the shuttle leak.

John E. Fike, director of space policy for the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington, agreed.

"Everything in space screws up," he said, noting that a fire that killed three astronauts delayed the Apollo program for years. "People forget all the problems," he said. "Apollo was a nightmare. Yet in retrospect, everybody supported it."

But others say the space agency itself has been at fault.

Alex Roland, a former NASA historian who is now a historian at Duke University, said the space agency was hampered by a harmful prejudice in project planning that favored up in the shuttle, the Hubble telescope, and the space station.

This approach, he said, almost guaranteed the onset of serious problems.

"What's wrong is that they seek quantum leaps to new operational technology instead of building up to it incrementally," Mr. Roland said. "They want revolution instead of evolution." This attitude, he said, grew out of the agency's thirst for triumphs to surpass the Apollo success.

Bruce Murray, a former director of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory who is now a planetary scientist at the California Institute of Technology, said many of the agen-

cy's troubles could be traced to its decision in the 1970s to build the shuttles and adapt most of its programs to fit the winged spacecraft.

For instance, he said, in the absence of the shuttle, NASA's plans for large optical telescopes would probably have been more evolutionary. The enormous size and cost of the shuttle encouraged the agency to attempt spectacular feats rather than to advance step by step in a series of less showy projects.

On Earth, he noted, the nation first built a 60-inch (1.53 meter) telescope, then a 100-inch telescope, and then finally the 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar.

Paradoxically, one school of thought holds that some of the shuttle's problems may result from NASA's being overly cautious in an attempt to avert a repetition of the 1986 Challenger disaster.

"When success is so important, and failure so expensive in all respects, then it's very hard to make the judgment to back down and do less," said Philip E. Culbertson, an aerospace executive who formerly headed NASA's planning and policy directorate.

For instance, overattention to safety might account for the fuel leak, which centers on a giant valve in a 17-inch-wide fuel line that carries liquid hydrogen from the shuttle's external tank to the orbiter's main engines. NASA officials are now investigating to see if some subtle change of procedure, done amid the general and continuing push to increase the shuttle's reliability and safety, might account for the trouble.

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Canadian Crisis Seen Affecting U.S. Ties

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department and the CIA have concluded that a loosening of Canada's federal makeup as a result of the nation's constitutional crisis would severely affect a broad range of security, trade and ecological ties between Washington and Ottawa.

In reports completed in the last few days, both agencies make clear that there is no immediate threat to the close relationship that the United States has with Canada, its largest trading partner. Instead, they emphasized the effects of fraying Canadian unity on the relationship over the long term.

"We would be highly distressed if Canada broke up," said a senior State Department official who deals with U.S.-Canadian relations. "This situation has major implications for the United States in the long term."

He was alluding to an array of treaties ranging from security to drug enforcement that extend across the world's longest open border.

Strains on Canada's unity intensified late last month with the collapse of guarantees that would have tied Quebec more firmly to the rest of Canada by granting the French-speaking province a special status.

Those strains have led to pessimistic thinking among Canadian specialists in Washington who are accustomed to working on less volatile issues.

American officials say they do not view a potentially independent Quebec as hostile to Washington. But they make the point that coordinating cross-border relations between two sovereign states was complicated enough and to have three involved would alter old balances and require complex renegotiations of treaties and other agreements.

The officials said that they regarded Quebec's premier, Robert Bourassa, as a moderate whose views on politics, economics and Canada's involvement in NATO would be palatable to Washington if he were to lead the province to independence or greater autonomy.

But they said a more realistic problem was that many provinces might follow Quebec's example, creating a formless confederation.

Similar concerns were expressed by scholars.

Seymour Martin Lipset, the Stanford University political scientist, noted that 60 percent of the people of Quebec favored independence and estimated that there was a "one in four chance of Quebec's becoming independent."

Such a development, he said, would put Canada "in the old Pakenham situation," in which the country was split in two by a country in between. That, in turn, could heighten cultural and political divisions between eastern and western provinces and lead some provinces, particularly Newfoundland, to apply to Washington for statehood.

Most experts doubt that Quebec will leave Canada soon. None of the reports recommended intervention in the Quebec issue, although U.S. officials are privately urging Canadian officials to do as much as possible to hold together.

"Whatever happens up there affects us," said Charles Dorn, director of Canadian studies at Johns Hopkins University. "We do not want to see a weak, embittered, fragmented Canada."

Mr. Dorn said a "balkanization" of Canada would complicate commercial relations, especially if companies based in Quebec began asking for government subsidies.

While it is generally conceded that no change in the relationship is imminent, the stakes are so high that Canadian affairs will now become an issue of greater concern.

Among these stakes are issues such as the joint management of the Great Lakes, large flows of investments running both ways,

closely coordinated anti-narcotics policies, Canadian exports of hydroelectric power, and aerial and naval defense.

And with the 1988 free trade agreement between the United States and Canada working out better than expected, U.S. officials agreed that a broad-based parliamentary committee should draft a report on Quebec's constitutional plans, Reuters reported from Montreal.

■ **2 Leaders Agree on Plan**
Mr. Bourassa and the leader of the opposition pro-independence Parti Québécois, Jacques Parizeau, agreed that a broad-based parliamentary committee should draft a report on Quebec's constitutional plans, Reuters reported from Montreal.

It's important that we be as united as possible in this crucial time," Mr. Bourassa said.

Quebec's governing Liberals are not fully committed to drafting a constitution for the province, but they floated the possibility earlier this week.

■ **Queen to Speak on Unity**
Queen Elizabeth II, Canada's head of state, arrived in Ottawa for a speech to Parliament on Sunday, Agence France-Press reported from Ottawa.

Her speech will be concerned with national unity. By tradition, it is written by the Canadian government.

Irving Wallace, 74, Best-Selling Writer

By Richard Severo

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Irving Wallace, 74, whose novels over the past 30 years made him one of the best-read and best-selling 20th-century American authors, died of pancreatic cancer Friday in Los Angeles.

The author of such page-turners as "The Chapman Report," "The Prize" and "The Nymph and Other Maniacs," Mr. Wallace frequently found his work buffeted by notices complaining that his novels were not in the Faulkner-Pitzgerald-Hemingway tradition.

But Mr. Wallace's fiction did offer a judicious sprinkling of adultery, rape, kidnapping, old-fashioned romance, suspense, babbly, alcoholism, intrigue and assorted examples of verbiage.

The sales of his 16 novels and 17 works of nonfiction were believed to be well in excess of 120 million copies; he had about 600 million devoted readers.

He said recently that his advances of \$1 million or more were a sign "that somebody out there loves and respects what you do and thinks what you do may make money for them."

The important thing was not the money, he said. "It's that you have approval."

When the critics stopped evaluating him, they all agreed that he was a highly readable writer who many found irresistible.

James Kelly, writing in The New York Times Book Review in 1962, likened Mr. Wallace to Balzac. Some of Mr. Wallace's most devoted fans may not have read Balzac, but they put "The Prize," the book Mr. Kelly was praising on the best-seller list for many weeks.

The book, a fictional account of doings behind the scenes of the Nobel Prize, was made into a movie in 1963 starring Paul Newman.

The bulk of Mr. Wallace's fiction made best-seller lists everywhere. As the basis of his success, according to John Leventine in his "Irving Wallace: A Writer's Profile," was the way Mr. Wallace asked the same questions again and again: "What are the unique and shared problems of male and female in our society? How can an individual endure the social, psychological, physical and financial pressures of modern life and still be whole? Above all, where is the order and sense of it all?"

In the late 1940s and 50s, unable to make ends meet as a magazine writer, he moved into screenwriting and wrote screenplays for Warner Brothers, 20th Century Fox, Universal, RKO and Paramount.

In the 1950s he began to devote himself exclusively to books. The first to be published, in 1953, was "The Fabulous Originals," a work of nonfiction about "extraordinary people who inspired memorable characters of fiction."

In 1960, Simon & Schuster published "The Chapman Report," a novel about the impact of a sex survey on some Los Angeles suburban women. Despite some hostile reviews, it became a best-seller.

■ **Whitney Debevoise, 90, Lawyer and U.S. Official**
NEW YORK (NYT) — Eli Whitney Debevoise, 90, a prominent New York lawyer who served in numerous government posts, died in his sleep here Saturday.

Mr. Debevoise, who was a co-founder of the law firm now known as Debevoise & Plimpton, handled

both litigation and corporate law. The firm is among the largest in the United States with about 300 lawyers, and offices in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Paris and London. Mr. Debevoise served as the firm's presiding partner until 1972, when he went into semi-retirement.

He served as deputy U.S. high commissioner for Germany from 1951 to 1953, one of the top positions with the Allied commission that administered Germany's affairs in the years immediately following World War II.

In 1959, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York named Mr. Debevoise chairman of the New York State Task Force on Youth and Juvenile Delinquency, which was mandated to carry out a program that included work camps for troubled youngsters.

He was named after his great-grandfather, Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin.

Mr. Debevoise played a leading role in the representation by his firm of Alger Hiss during the former State Department official's two trials for perjury in the post-war hunt for Communists in government. In the early 1950s, Mr. Debevoise served as legal adviser for the Ford Motor Co. as it became a public corporation.

During World War II, Mr. Debevoise was chairman of the Alien Enemy Hearing Board in New York, which ruled on the eligibility of resident aliens to remain in the United States. From 1951 to 1953, besides serving as deputy high commissioner for Germany, he was general counsel to the commission.

Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Debevoise rejoined his firm and served in a variety of pub-

lic and human rights posts, including serving as chairman of the executive committee of Radio Free Europe. He was also active in many charities.

■ **Peggy Glanville-Hicks, 77, Australian-Born Composer**
NEW YORK (NYT) — Peggy Glanville-Hicks, 77, an Australian-born composer who lived in the United States between 1942 and 1959, died of a heart attack on Monday in Sydney.

She enjoyed her greatest activity and success in the United States and became a citizen in 1948.

Her best-known scores were opera — "The Transposed Heads" (1954), based on Thomas Mann's novella; "Nausicaa" (1961), with a libretto by Robert Graves; and "Sappho" (1961), commissioned by the San Francisco Opera.

She was also a music critic at The New York Herald-Tribune between 1948 and 1958, joining the paper as part of Virgil Thomson's group of composer-critics.

In 1949 she composed a piece, "Thomsoniana," consisting of vocal settings of excerpts from Virgil Thomson's reviews.

■ **Other deaths:**
Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, 66, a leader of Conservative Judaism for four decades who helped professionalize the American rabbinate and prepare the way for the ordination of women as rabbis, Tuesday in New York of melanoma.

Robert Carvel, 71, one of Britain's best-known political journalists, Thursday, after a second heart attack.

Sukartono Marmosojono, 52, the Indonesian attorney general, of a heart attack Friday in Jakarta.

Islam, by Force or by Ballot, Moves Closer Toward Power

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Eleven years after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was swept to power in the Iranian revolution, Islamic forces in Algeria, Egypt and Jordan have peacefully secured footholds on power at the ballot box.

Elsewhere, Islamic fundamentalists are seeking or consolidating power through the use of arms and intimidation.

In Sudan, a military dictatorship is implementing religious edicts by force.

In Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco, armed fundamentalists are seeking to overturn secular regimes.

Fundamentalists are challenging the Palestine Liberation Organization for leadership within the Arab uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Even in Saudi Arabia, where strict Islamic laws are already enforced, princes and technocrats privately complain that religious leaders are obstructing the slow pace of modernization.

Now, since elections earlier this year put Islamic fundamentalists in

local offices in Algeria, and gave 36 of 80 seats in Jordan's parliament to parties linked with fundamentalism, it has become clear that two distinct tendencies have emerged in the movement: the electoral option and the armed military option.

Western diplomats have begun developing contacts with some groups that take part in elections.

Among the many unanswered questions, however, are what the West can gain from such contacts, how effectively the fundamentalists would govern if they were elected to full national power, and whether they would preserve democracy, given that their basic demand is for a guarantee that the country be run by their religious rules.

"The Algerian people have chosen Islam, not revenge," was the response given by Sheikh Abassi Madani, the leader of the Islamic movement in Algeria, when asked in a recent interview whether his movement would seek to ban alcohol, and mixed bathing on beaches, and require women to wear veils.

"These matters come through education and not otherwise," he said. That remains to be seen. In Iran similar promises were made and broken.

There are, in each Islamic movement, hard-line and moderate tendencies. What the fundamentalists share is a dream: to break with secularism and install Islamic regimes.

On June 12, that dream was expressed in Algeria with the Islamic Salvation Front's triumph over the governing National Liberation Front in voting for local and provincial offices.

The offices have some authority over education, cultural and social activities, public beaches and the licensing of places that serve alcohol.

The victors have been vague about their policies beyond saying they support free trade and Algeria's merchants.

"The Algerian elections proved that Islamic movements are not necessarily 'Khomeinist' in nature, limited to Shiite Islamic societies," said Ghassan Tuem, publisher of the Lebanese daily Al Nahar. "These movements will manifest

themselves more and more as they represent the rejection of the present order and the desire for a change."

Western diplomats are not blind to this.

Since the Iranian revolution, American embassies in the Middle East have been told to seek dialogue with fundamentalists.

In Algeria two weeks ago, Western diplomats quickly arranged meetings with Sheikh Madani.

The distinction between fundamentalists willing to run for election and those committed to violence is clear in Egypt, where the government tolerates the Muslim Brotherhood but fights almost weekly clashes with the more militant Islamic Cells.

The Muslim Brotherhood was barred from running in recent parliamentary elections as a party, but many of its candidates ran — and won — as allies of other opposition groups.

Why is fundamentalism making such headway?

Its biggest boost in the 1980s probably came from hardships visited on the Arab middle classes since oil prices collapsed. With sons and daughters unable to find jobs or housing while privilege remained in the hands of governing elites, many turned to religion as a political force.

In the 1950s, the Lebanese historian George Corm noted, the United States encouraged an Islamic alliance of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Turkey and Morocco as a bulwark against communism and non-aligned nationalism.

The Iranian revolution of 1979 radicalized the concept of Islamic rule by making it a cause for the socially disenfranchised and spawning ties to either superpower.

Later, fundamentalists who accepted Western aid fought the Soviet army in Afghanistan, solidifying Islam's reputation as a fighting ideology.

The overall result was that for many Arabs, Islam emerged from the 1980s as the solution to the quest for national dignity and cultural identity.

Not even the severe economic and political problems faced by Iran seem to have stemmed the tide.



BROKEN BUT UNBOWED — Prince Charles and his wife, the Princess of Wales, leaving a hospital in Cirencester, England, on Sunday, three days after breaking his right arm in a fall from his horse in a polo match. As he left, Prince Charles said, "I haven't got an arm to stand on."

ARMS: An Offer to Remove Nuclear Shells in Europe

(Continued from page 1)

their Soviet counterparts. Separately, Moscow has called for complete denuclearization of German territory.

The new U.S. initiative is seen by some officials as a way of fending off West European interest in the Soviet proposal, while preserving the option, now favored by U.S. planners, of deploying roughly 450 new short-range nuclear missiles aboard U.S. and allied tactical aircraft in Europe beginning in 1995.

The Bush administration has proposed spending \$118.6 million during fiscal year 1991 on the weapons, known as Tactical Air-to-Surface Missiles, or TASM.

The initiative on artillery projectiles is the latest step aimed at responding to the sudden collapse of the Soviet military threat in Europe, officials said.

In May, Mr. Bush canceled development of a new nuclear warhead for artillery shells and a new short-range missile to replace the Lance, which will become obsolete in the 1990s.

Mr. Bush also suggested a new, wide-ranging review of NATO strategy, which the summit meeting is expected to formally authorize.

Several officials said NATO leaders likely will provide a general endorsement of negotiations with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear systems that would begin after completion of an East-West treaty reducing conventional, or nonnuclear, forces in Europe later this year.

If U.S. artillery shells are withdrawn, only the Lance and its Soviet counterparts — and air-launched nuclear weapons that the United States wants to exclude from negotiations — would be left to negotiate about.

Soviet Man Surrenders After Hijacking Jetliner

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — A young Soviet man hijacked an Aeroflot airliner with 159 people aboard on a domestic flight, forced the plane to fly to Sweden and surrendered to police after landing in Stockholm, the police said.

Sharon Wins Power In Housing Crisis

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government approved on Sunday Housing Minister Ariel Sharon's request for sweeping emergency powers to start a crash housing construction program for Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union.

Authorities also announced that 11,015 Soviet Jews arrived here in June, setting a record and bringing the total for the first half of the year to 50,000 Soviet immigrants.

Environmentalists, builders, local authorities and others vigorously opposed granting Mr. Sharon the new powers, which enable him to override or ignore many local and national construction regulations.

The opponents complain that with emergency authority, Mr. Sharon could disrupt the nation's urban and environmental planning.

Immigration authorities and other government officials said the immigrant housing crisis and the failure to prepare for it had left little choice.

Mr. Sharon promised that "there won't be any building in opposition to the national plan." And he promised to stick with his pledge not to build any housing for immigrants in the occupied territories.

Mr. Sharon, a former defense minister and army general, said he would immediately import 3,000 prefabricated dwellings and personally supervise the bulldozers as they broke ground for the first foundations within a few weeks.

With 12,457 immigrants from all sources arriving here in June, the arrivals last month alone would fill up the 3,000 prefabricated homes that Mr. Sharon intends to put up by the end of summer.

Already, hundreds of low-income Israeli families are being forced out of their homes as the housing shortage pushes rents above their reach. Many are living in tent camps that have begun popping up in city parks nationwide.

"We have a serious problem the likes of which we haven't encountered until now," Mr. Sharon said. "Through the regular means it's impossible to resolve it."

But Uri Machnov, director-general of the Environment Ministry, said, "If we are going to build without any consideration to the water,

to the prime agricultural land, to the air, we are going to create very serious problems from which I am not sure our very sensitive resources can recover."

Justifying his request for powers to override bureaucratic impediments to housing construction, Mr. Sharon said: "Together we can do it. But only through giving up authority and struggles for prestige is it possible to make up for the delay."

By delay, Mr. Sharon referred to the government's failure to build a single new apartment for immigrants, though the need has been evident.

Mr. Sharon said that if immigration continued at its current pace — and most people believe it will increase — Israel will have barely a single empty apartment by late fall.

By December, Mr. Sharon said, "We will need 7,000 new apartments a month."

Since building contractors seem incapable of producing that many apartments that quickly, authorities are considering importing 45,000 prefabricated homes in all.

A Bombing in Jerusalem

A bomb exploded in the heart of Jewish West Jerusalem's shopping district on Sunday, wounding at least three people, Reuters reported, quoting security sources.

Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek, said at the scene that the explosion had been caused by a pipe bomb.

Indonesian Rebels Kill 14 in Raids on Buses

Agence France-Press

BANDA ACEH, Indonesia — Recent attacks attributed to anti-government forces in Aceh Province, a stronghold of Muslim separatists, have left at least 14 civilians and policemen dead, military sources said Sunday.

A group of armed men stopped a public minibus near the town of Lhokseumawe on Saturday and killed seven passengers, the sources said. On Friday, armed men ambushed another minibus, owned by a tea plantation in the same area, and killed seven people.

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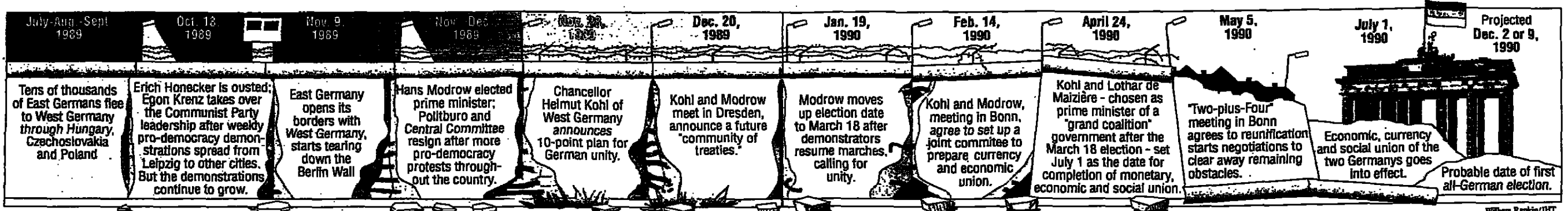
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THE GERMANS MERGE THEIR ECONOMIES: A joyful step toward unity, border controls are also ended



Pockets Filled, and Dreams as Well, in Potsdam

New York Times Service
POTSDAM, East Germany — At 7:57 Sunday morning, Sigrid Paduch, her soggy brown overcoat shrouding the shiny door handle, huddled against the front door of this city's central savings bank. She was waiting for a downpour. Mrs. Paduch, a retired postal clerk, had come to the bank at 5 A.M., fearing that she would be stuck far back in line on this eagerly awaited day when the Deutsche mark became East Germany's official currency.

But Mrs. Paduch was first to arrive, and by the time the bank opened at 8 A.M., there were 80 drenched people behind her, also waiting to withdraw West German money from their accounts.

When the door opened, they rushed into the bank like air whistling out of a balloon.

This was D-mark day, the day feeble East German marks were being swapped for potent West German ones, and East Germans could take home up to 2,000 DM (\$1,200) each.

Mrs. Paduch, a stocky, red-haired woman, withdrew 1,000 DM from her account. "This is the money I will use for the whole month," she said. "It's for food, for life in general. But I might give some to my son to take a vacation."

In Potsdam, indeed throughout East Germany, it was a day of fiscal prudence for some, and a day of fulfilling dreams for others. It was also a day when every East German admitted a bit of wonder, excitement and discomfort at suddenly having

their pockets stuffed with a strange, new money.

"It's an odd feeling, you don't know very well which bill is which," said Jörg Schimann, an administrator at a truck factory outside East Berlin. "Still, it's very nice because the D-mark opens up a lot of opportunities for us. We will be able to buy things that weren't available to us before."

In the shadow of this former royal city's majestic cathedral, Potsdam's central Sparkasse, or savings bank, was one of 10,000 banks, post offices and other centers specially opened on Sunday where East Germans could obtain West German money.

By the time this small bank closed at 9 P.M., 2,593 people had poured in. They walked away with 2.4 million DM, or an average of 925 DM per person. An average of about 830 DM was withdrawn from banks nationwide.

Although Potsdam's stores were closed on Sunday, shoppers were visible everywhere, rushing frenetically, crouching in their shop windows to prepare them for an anticipated spending spree on Monday.

Store managers had pulled their unwanted East German goods from their windows and shelves and replaced them with Sony televisions, Philips razors, Minolta cameras, Kodak film and Ajax detergent.

"We no longer have to go to West Berlin for shopping; the goods will come here," said Werner Speck, a retired bank employee who came back to work at the Sparkasse on

Sunday to help manage the sometimes impatient customers outside.

The bank is in the central square of Potsdam, a striking baroque city of 130,000, neither richer nor poorer than other East German cities under communism. Frederick the Great (1712-1786), king of Prussia, built his palace, Sans Souci, here.

And in another extravagant palace in the city, Cecilienhof, the Allied powers held their historic talks about the shape of Europe after World War II.

Dirk Schöber, a tall, rangy 23-year-old, arrived at the Potsdam bank at 6 A.M. and was near the front of the rain-soaked line. For him, it was a day of wish fulfillment. He would use his 2,000 DM to purchase his first car, an eight-year-old Fiat that he was buying in West Berlin through an advertisement.

"I wanted to come here as early as I could so I could get the money and pick up my car as soon as I could," said Mr. Schöber, sounding the way 23-year-olds do throughout the world.

Some East Germans at the bank planned to use their money to take long-deferred vacations. Some said they would visit relatives in West Germany whom they had never seen before, and others were planning two-week beach holidays along the Baltic Sea.

Like many of the people crowding into the bank, Mr. Schöber said this first day of economic unification was not just a time of unalloyed joy when East Germans thought only about entering Western consumer paradise. He said economic unification would

also mean pain for many East Germans.

Last Friday, Mr. Schöber, a mechanical engineer, received a pink slip from the home appliance factory where he worked, giving him three months' notice that he would be let go on Oct. 1. "Another reason I need a car so much is I have to get around to look for a job," he said.

Mr. Schumann, the truck factory administrator, was also worried. His wife, Renate, is an official at East Germany's main union federation, but that federation may be dissolved after unification. He also recognizes that administrators have the most vulnerable jobs in a once-Communist country that will now strain to be more efficient and competitive.

Mr. Schumann opted for prudence and withdrew just 500 DM even though his family of four could have withdrawn 8,000 DM. "For the next few weeks and months, we are going to try to save because we don't know what the situation is going to be like," he said.

As they walked away with crisp bills, many customers said they were unsure whether they would feel richer.

"The whole price structure will go up; we'll see increases in food, rent and energy," said Matthias Günther, a 23-year-old carpenter who went to the bank with his 2-year-old and 3-month-old sons. "I don't know if we'll feel any richer."

His wife, Eva-Maria, interjected, "No, I think we'll do better than before."

—STEVEN GREENHOUSE

LEIPZIG: More Than Money

(Continued from page 1)

gesturing at a store stocked with drafting tools of a quality rarely seen in East Germany before today. "What we want is spiritual relief. We've been stepped on long enough."

Mrs. Koch and her husband, Dietmar, 48, also an engineering professor at the university, several weeks ago founded their own engineering consulting company. Although economic union is likely to bring upheaval, unemployment and a business slowdown at first, they predicted the arrival of West German investment will soon have the local market humming with new construction, and they want to be a part of it.

"We will stay here," she said. "But we will always remain the generation that was defrauded."

"We have a nice house, but everything is so primitive," she continued. "We want to renew everything, because it's so primitive. It's horrible. We are heating engineers, but, can you imagine, we have the most primitive heating system in our own house. We have to shovel two tons of coal every winter."

Although municipal elections in May brought new personalities at the top, Mrs. Koch said civil servants in City Hall and the university, and even national ministries, remained the same ones who were chosen for years on the basis of Communist Party loyalty rather than competence. These people must go if East Germans are to play any useful role in the unified German nation, she said.

"They were incapable socialists, and now they're incapable capitalists," she said.

In nearby Bitterfeld, Dieter Trautmann and his family readied a demonstration of more capable capitalists. With a bank loan, they have transformed what was a state-owned newspaper advertising office into an appliance store filled with West German washing machines, dryers and stoves.

Mr. Trautmann, 50, and his son Andreas, 27, both of whom worked as appliance repairmen, dreamed for years of opening a store. But regulations under the Communist government restricted such sales to state-owned outlets.

"The small independent businessman was not supposed to make money," Mr. Trautmann said, taking a break from unpacking appliances for Monday's opening.

Things have changed with East Germany's economic transformation, he said, and the new store already has a sheaf of orders for the first day of business.

A Currency Gained, But a Feeling Lost

By Marc Fisher
 Washington Post Service

MICHENDORF, East Germany — Oddly enough, hardly anything defined East Germany — the formerly Communist country that vanished from the economic map Sunday — as much as West German money.

East Germans may be gaining a new way of life as they exchange their virtually worthless East marks for the rock-solid Deutsche mark. But many East Germans say they are also losing one of the best things in their lives — the luxurious and rare feeling they had when they got hold of some West German money.

The Deutsche mark always played an essential role in the Communist system. It was the only currency accepted at the Intershops, special stores that stocked Western liquors, juices, cigarettes, ice cream and small electronic items.

It was the money that West Germany paid for the release of political prisoners and other dissidents. It was the cash that built the sleek Western roads that connect West Berlin with West Germany. Deutsche marks were what the Communist bosses were after when they made secret deals with terrorists, drug traffickers and arms dealers.

West German money was something an East German received as a gift — from relatives, from the best of friends, from someone with the kind of connections that were not discussed. And if one could get some, he might be able to get that spare part for the car, or that operation his child needed.

"The West money — that was special," said Friedrich Maass, 57, an East German policeman who never could get much West German money because police officers were not allowed to contact their relatives in West Germany.

On Friday, Mr. Maass spent the few Deutsche marks he got from friends at the Intershop here, a supermarket-sized building once open only to those with Western passports or party connections.

All 400 Intershops closed for good Saturday. With nearly every store in the country now stocking its shelves with Western goods, the Intershops no longer serve any purpose. Some will be converted into regular supermarkets; others will simply be shuttered.

In the weeks before economic union, heavy-hearted writers in both East and West Germany got a bit weepy over the loss of the Deutsche mark's special status. West German money, wrote Martin Ahrends in the West German weekly Die Zeit, was "always the money for the extras, for something special, for Western cigarettes, for Western coffee, for Western chocolate, for all the glorious things that one got on exceptional occasions."

West German money looks vastly different from the tiny bills and almost weightless coins that East Germany produced. Gone are the renditions of tractors and electronic control rooms that looked like something out of a 1930s science-fiction film. Replacing them are the etchings of violins, sailing ships and castles that adorn the backs of West German bills.

"In the former times, I'd visit my uncle in the West and I was allowed to change some money and see the Western products," said Udo Schmidt, a nurse's assistant who lives near Magdeburg. "There was a sweet tension, an excitement about seeing those things you couldn't have and then suddenly get a chance to buy it."

Now, she said, the Deutsche mark "will just be normal money, to buy the regular things."

Baltics Want Joint Talks With Moscow

MOSCOW — The leaders of the three Soviet Baltic republics have called for joint negotiations with Moscow on their independence demands, an Estonian official said Sunday.

Their call for "three plus one" talks with the Kremlin came as the Soviet Union lifted its 10-week oil embargo against Lithuania, which on Friday agreed to freeze its declaration of independence for 100 days.

The Baltic presidents, Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania, Arnold F. Rumtel of Estonia and Anatolijs V. Gorbunovs of Latvia, called for the joint talks in a declaration on

Saturday evening, the Estonian official, Endel Lippmaa, said.

The declaration meant the Baltic republics agreed that the Estonians and Latvians should be included in any negotiations between Moscow and Lithuania, Mr. Lippmaa said.

The Baltic presidents' declaration was worked out in a weekend meeting between Mr. Landsbergis and Mr. Rumtel in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, according to Mr. Lippmaa, who is a minister without portfolio in the Estonian government.

Mr. Gorbunovs was not present but was represented by other Latvian officials. He agreed to the declaration by telephone, Mr. Lippmaa said.

"The Council of the Baltic

States," the declaration said, "considers that questions relevant to the re-establishment of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian factual independence, and the fundamental essence of the constitutions that were in effect until the occupation of these states in June 1940, must be considered immediately in the context of joint negotiations between states on a three plus one basis."

Gain for Gorbachev Seen
David Remnick of The Washington Post reported earlier from Moscow.

The resumption by Moscow of oil deliveries to Lithuania removed the most devastating element of an

economic embargo imposed in April and is expected to ease at least some of the political pressure on President Mikhail S. Gorbachev as he looks toward the Soviet Communist Party's 28th Congress, which opens Monday.

In Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, a government spokesman said that oil began flowing on Saturday evening to Mariakiai, the republic's only oil refinery.

Officials at the Tymen oil fields in Siberia sent telegrams asking whether the refinery was ready to accept "maximum amounts" of oil. Vilnius officials responded that the pipes were clear and ready.

By responding so quickly to the Lithuanian legislature's vote Friday to declare a moratorium on its declaration of independence, "Moscow has kept its word," said a Lithuanian government spokesman, Česlovas Yurcenas.

The news was also a relief to Western leaders who found themselves in the difficult position of maneuvering between the competing interests of Lithuanian leaders and Mr. Gorbachev.

In Kennebunkport, Maine, President George Bush said that he was "encouraged" by the news that Moscow was ending the embargo.

Moscow Punishes Ex-KGB General For His Criticism

MOSCOW — A former KGB major general, Oleg D. Kalugin, has been stripped of his military titles and state awards after he asserted publicly that Stalinist methods remain at the heart of the Soviet security forces.

Mr. Kalugin made the comments two weeks ago at a congress of Communist Party progressives in the group Democratic Platform. He was a press attaché in the Soviet Embassy in Washington in the 1960s and later the Foreign Ministry's chief of counterintelligence.

Tass said Saturday that Mr. Kalugin had been deprived of his state decorations for "actions discrediting the honor and dignity" of the KGB. The order was signed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the request of the security agency.

A second order, signed by the Council of Ministers, deprived Mr. Kalugin of his rank of major general, while a third stripped him of KGB honors. It was not clear whether Mr. Kalugin, 55, would also lose his pension.

After Walesa Victory, Mazowiecki Asks Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW — Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki offered an olive branch to Lech Walesa on Sunday after Mr. Walesa scored a crushing triumph in his running battle with Solidarity rivals who lead the government.

In a surprise announcement, Mr. Mazowiecki proposed talks with Mr. Walesa this week to cool off the political struggle that has split the Solidarity movement.

Mr. Mazowiecki's announcement was greeted by applause at a meeting of local Solidarity Citizens' Committees called by the prime minister's backers in the conflict with Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Walesa has accused Mr. Mazowiecki of moving too slowly to implement political and economic change.

Mr. Mazowiecki, whose supporters failed Saturday in their bid to create a pro-government "super-party" independent of Mr. Walesa, said he wanted the Solidarity leader as a partner. He said he and Mr. Walesa had to find ways of settling

their differences without destroying the marvelous heritage of Poland and Solidarity.

The prime minister told the Citizens' Committees, Solidarity's powerful electoral organization, to make a decision on their future shape, indicating he was giving up a bid to transform them into a pro-government party.

Mazowiecki supporters and senior Solidarity figures privately conceded that the speech amounted to capitulation by the prime minister after a battle with Mr. Walesa that has badly split the movement.

"It seems to me that Mazowiecki has lost the battle," a Mazowiecki supporter commented.

"Mazowiecki lost everything yesterday," said another Solidarity figure.

Mr. Walesa, contacted in his home town of Gdansk, said Mr. Mazowiecki's call for talks was just a proposal and the date had to be fixed.

(Reuters, AP)

MARK: A Colossus Is Formed

(Continued from page 1)
 Netherlands have pegged their currencies to the mark.

The mark has become the leading hard currency in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. What is more, East Germany's trade links with the Soviet Union and West Germany's pledge of aid to Moscow will help establish the mark as the most important Western currency in the Soviet Union.

Some economists say that as a result of the European Community's push to adopt a single currency, the mark could someday be-

come the currency of the Community's 320 million people.

"If you accept that Europe will be a much more integrated market in a decade's time, whichever currency becomes its official currency will be a very big rival to the dollar," said Richard Reid, chief European economist for UBS Phillips & Drew in London.

Many Germans grow quickly defensive with all the talk about German economic might. They say a united Germany will be powerful, but just one among many countries in Europe, and that Europe, not Germany, will be the superpower.

They say a united Germany, with 78 million people, cannot possibly dwarf France, Britain or Italy, all of which have more than 55 million people.

"Eighty million people are not enough to be a superpower," said Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank.

Nonetheless, lingering fears that a united Germany will be too dominant are causing many Europeans to call for accelerating the process of European integration in order to submerge Germany more deeply into Europe and to create a European Germany, rather than a German Europe.

Integration, they contend, would make Germany more like California, the first, most populous and most economically powerful among equals, but still an equal.

PARTY: Hard Times

(Continued from page 1)

strived, but rival parties will have to be built the hard way.

The 28th congress is the first since the 7th congress in 1918 in which the party is not confident that it is the dominant political force in the country. In February, the Central Committee agreed to surrender the party's monopoly on power, which was guaranteed in the Soviet constitution.

Nothing the congress does is likely to restore the party's credibility, which is lower than it has ever been after five years without an improvement in the standard of living.

And the changes originated by Mr. Gorbachev are being propelled less from within the party than from the increasingly assertive elected government bodies, especially the parliament of the Russian republic, headed by Boris N. Yeltsin; the independence-minded Baltic republics, and the democratically controlled city councils in centers such as Moscow and Leningrad.

In Moscow, the approaching congress was a topic of great indifference compared with the latest City Council sensation: a decision that all of the millions of state-owned apartments in the city are to be turned over to their occupants free of charge.

The makeup of the delegates to the congress suggests that a majority will be hard-line but not necessarily rebellious.

About 2,700 of the delegates, more than half, represent the Russian republic. They are the delegates who attended the recent founding congress of the Russian party organization, where the tone was resoundingly hard-line.

Only about 100 delegates represent Democratic Platform, a reformist faction that threatens to leave the party unless sweeping internal changes are enacted.

This group wants the party to end stringent discipline and allow organized factions, to withdraw party cells from the military, KGB, law-enforcement agencies and other organizations, and to surrender much of its property for public use.

Probably the most important event of the congress, which party officials predict will last about 10 days, will be the selection of new leaders.

Mr. Gorbachev is expected to stay on in the role of party chairman, a new position whose holder would be less involved in party affairs than he is currently as general secretary.

The hard-liners seem to have decided that they will have more influence over Mr. Gorbachev if he remains in his party post as well as in the presidency.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A German Beginning

On Sunday, East Germany began using the Deutsche mark as its currency, and the unification of Germany became an accomplished fact. Many important issues remain to be settled among the Germans and the four allies of World War II. Legally and formally, unification still lies at some point in the future — perhaps the end of this year. But in most aspects that touch people in their daily lives, Germany is now one country.

People can walk freely back and forth across the border through the gaps in fences and walls that until last fall were among the most heavily guarded in Europe. Western goods are pouring into East Germany, their bright packaging crowding the shelves of socialist's gray and dowdy stores. Western businesses, from banks to fast-food chains, are rapidly opening branches in East German towns. The West German parties are hard at work organizing among East German voters in preparation for the election that they hope will be held in December.

It is a time for celebration. These enormous changes mean far better lives for millions of people. While much attention is being paid to the financial costs of unification, they are not crucial. West Germany, with its trade surplus, has the resources to rebuild the eastern economy. There will be a ripple of higher interest rates and inflation-

ary pressures, but they will be manageable.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress Is Stained

This is supposed to be the year Congress cleans up the way its election campaigns are financed. Yet the members are heading home for the Independence Day recess having so far failed. They remain tainted by their reliance on contributions from special interests. And the taint is plain to all.

Witness the embarrassment of the five senators who helped Charles Keating, the savings and loan operator, fend off regulators after he gave them thousands of dollars in campaign contributions. Yet the Keating Five were hardly alone. A new study by Common Cause, the public affairs lobby, delineates how savings and loan interests contributed more than \$11 million to congressional candidates and political parties in the 1980s.

The Senate is stalling. It has yet to renounce honoraria, the speaking fees banned last year by the House. And it has yet to fashion a bipartisan compromise on campaign financing. Once-promising talks have broken down, mainly over the issue of spending limits. The Senate minority leader, Robert Dole of Kansas, blames the

Democrats. But Mr. Dole virtually ordained a stalemate by delegating the negotiations to Senator Mitch McConnell, a Kentucky Republican, the intransigent filibuster who helped kill sensible reform in the last Congress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back to the Basics

In contrast to the hubbub of activity on setting new academic standards for America's schools — what students should know in order to graduate — little coherent attention has been given to the question of what they should know to be able to hold down jobs. Changes in technology keep sharpening this question, especially if one is talking about the "good jobs at good wages" of 1988 campaign fame.

Much has been made of the haphazard ways in which American graduates wind up in the jobs they ultimately get and the lack of any stated connection between their work at school and its later use in the "real world." But what is that connection, and what are the skills they need? An ambitious report from the Center for Education and the Economy, bearing the names of two former labor secretaries and a gaggle of chief executive officers, attempts to tackle the question. It ends up demonstrating that there is no consensus on such skills and that any attempt at welding one brings the welders back to the familiar academic skills that our schools are already failing to teach.

The report's dubious centerpiece is a policy recommendation that the United States develop a "certificate of initial mastery" and that no one under 16 be allowed to work without first gaining one (or being in training to do so). Mastery of what? "A demonstrated ability to read, write, compute and perform at world-class levels in ...

mathematics, physical and natural sciences, technology, history, geography, politics, economics and English." It adds, "Students should also have exhibited a capacity to learn, think, work effectively alone and in groups, and solve problems."

Leaving aside the many problems with the certificate idea — what about those who can't pass it? — one is still left with the interesting reminder that "work skills" are not a magic bypass to the challenge of educating students properly.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Secrets 1, Telescope 0

Let me get this straight. We bought a \$1.5 billion telescope that required the most intricate, expert engineering ever from — General Motors? From the corporation that, based on complaints to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, produced three of the four worst cars in the 1980s? We put in the astronomical equivalent of the Pontiac Phoenix, the Oldsmobile Omega and the Buick Skylark?

Some at General Motors' Hughes Optical Systems think Lockheed, the prime contractor, which was responsible for final assembly, should share the blame. Lockheed admits the telescope's toilet seat may have cost too much, but says the lenses are the responsibility of General Motors.

General Motors told the National Aeronautics and Space Administration it would honor its warranty, even though the Hubble telescope has gone beyond 50,000 miles. However, that only applies to the "power train," not the mirrors.

The reason the space telescope's flaw was not discovered until it was in orbit is that there was no test of the telescope

before launch. NASA and Hughes Optical say that they couldn't test on the ground because it would have cost too much. But ground-based equipment is routinely used to inspectively test spy satellites' cameras and could have been used to test the space telescope, "military sources" told The New York Times. I asked a source of my own at the Space Telescope Institute. "That's true," he said, "but the CIA was only willing to test it for us if we agreed to point it down one week a month."

One of the most poignant comments on the space telescope's failure was a scientist's "now we will not learn the secrets of the heavens" the telescope was built to reveal. This raises a question: Just maybe this wasn't an engineering mistake. Maybe it was divine intervention to keep secrets secret.

—Theo Lippman in The Baltimore Sun.

The job of the U.S. space agency is to monitor such work and prevent fiascos. Over the next 25 years NASA would like to operate six huge earth-observation satellites. That ambition now needs to be examined by Congress with a skeptical eye.

—The Los Angeles Times.

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Germany Embarks on a Bold Experiment

By David D. Hale

This is the first of two articles.

CHICAGO — Germany is embarking upon one of the boldest experiments of the modern era — the rapid and total transition of an East-Central bloc nation from communism to capitalism. This past weekend that transformation began in earnest with the "big swap," the phasing out of the East German mark and the introduction of the Deutsche mark as the currency of both countries.

In the university libraries of the Western world today, there are hundreds of books about economies shifting from capitalism to communism, but no one has ever written a blueprint for making a transition the other way. The economic changes occurring in East Germany are not merely the first steps toward unification with the West; they are a potential role model for other Soviet bloc countries attempting to make a similar transition.

Although East Germany had the most efficient industry in the Soviet bloc, four decades of communism have left East Germans with an average income less than a third of that enjoyed by their prosperous bourgeois cousins across the Wall. The cost of rebuilding the East bloc economies could produce a redirection of global capital flows in the 1990s as great as those produced by Reaganomics in the 1980s or the OPEC oil shocks of the 1970s. Indeed, German reunification constitutes the greatest leveraged buyout in history.

The currency union will transform East Germany into a de facto economic colony of Bonn. Previously, the East German government derived most of

its revenues from state-owned monopoly enterprises made uncompetitive by the opening of the border and the elimination of the East German mark. Moreover, the overnight disappearance of the East German mark — billions of now worthless banknotes are to be dumped in abandoned mine shafts — means that the East Berlin government no longer has a central bank to purchase its debt.

As a result, the East German government retains nominal autonomy, but it cannot spend without obtaining

German reunification is the greatest leveraged buyout in history.

ing funds from West Germany. Strong incentives have been created for both countries to complete the process of political as well as economic union as quickly as possible.

Financial markets have already registered their concern about the risks of rapid unification, driving German long-term interest rates to 9 percent — an extraordinary premium over the West German inflation rate of 2.5 percent. After the devaluation that occurred under communism, rebuilding the East German economy will require massive investment.

Private analysts estimate that upgrading the public infrastructure will require \$400 billion to \$500 billion.

The cost of developing competitive manufacturing and service industries could easily exceed that sum. Social services and unemployment insurance must be expanded to narrow the living standard gap with the West and discourage emigration as East German factories slash their labor forces.

West Germany's normally conservative fiscal and monetary policies are likely to suffer unaccustomed strain. Nearly 37 percent of East Germany's 9.7 million workers are now employed in manufacturing and at least half those jobs will be eliminated.

Although there should be offsetting employment gains in construction, services and the creation of small businesses, the unemployment rate could rise to 20 percent during the next 12 months and remain above 10 percent three years from now. High East German unemployment will help to contain inflationary pressures this year, but rapidly increasing social spending could cause the unified German government budget deficit to soar.

Aid for the Soviet economy will place another large claim on German resources. Because of history and geography, West Germany already has numerous commercial and financial ties with the Soviet Union. But as a consequence of reunification, there will be no other Western country with a greater vested interest in the Soviet Union's political stability and economic modernization.

It is not surprising that Chancellor Helmut Kohl has taken the lead in

assisting President Mikhail Gorbachev, sending emergency food shipments to Moscow and announcing a large government-guaranteed loan. At the upcoming Group of Seven meeting in Houston, the chancellor will encourage the major industrial nations to launch a multibillion-dollar aid plan for the Soviet economy.

How will Germany react to these new economic burdens? There are few countries better equipped to assume them than West Germany.

Simply giving the East German worker the training and management needed to match the far higher productivity of his West German neighbor — and the wages to match their buying power — will give a healthy boost to the growth rate of a reunified Germany. Such rapid economic expansion will produce a surge of tax receipts once East Germany replaces its previous fiscal dependence upon state ownership of industry with a formal tax system.

East Germany is being introduced to both a market economy and democracy simultaneously. As factories close and unemployment rises, the East Germans may demand even greater income subsidies and economic-security guarantees than the West German government has so far offered. It will be difficult for Bonn to ignore all of their demands.

The writer is chief economist of Kemper Financial Services in Chicago. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Court Could Not Turn Away

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — For seven years, Nancy Cruzan has lain in a Missouri hospital in a vegetative state, insensible to her surroundings, kept alive by artificial feeding tubes.

Last week the Supreme Court rejected her parents' plea to have the tubes disconnected and let her die. But the court did not turn away generally from the problem of the right to die. On the contrary, eight justices said the problem engages the constitution.

That opens profound possibilities. It means that this extremely sensitive question may in the future be explored in terms of constitutional law — be illuminated by judges.

About two million people die in the United States every year, and more than half of those deaths occur when some life-sustaining treatment is ended. All those cases involve, as Justice William Brennan put it in his dissenting opinion, a decision on a "medical procedure that could prolong the process of dying."

The constitution comes into the question in the clause of the 14th Amendment providing that no state may deprive any person of "liberty" without due process of law.

Over nearly 70 years, the Supreme Court has read that open-ended language to forbid state intrusion into certain vital areas of individual autonomy. One constant theme in the decisions has been the integrity of the body. Thus the court has condemned the forcible pumping of a prisoner's stomach to look for evidence.

It has said that the forcible injection of anti-psychotic drugs interferes with a person's liberty under the 14th Amendment.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist, writing for a 5-to-4 majority in the Cruzan case, said that past decisions pointed toward a constitutional liberty of patients to refuse life-sustaining medical treatment, food and water. But assuming that was so, he said, a state was still "entitled to guard against potential abuses in such situations."

On that ground the majority upheld a Missouri law requiring that there be "clear and convincing" evidence of an incompetent patient's prior expressed wish not to be kept artificially alive.

The Missouri courts found that Nancy Cruzan had not so clearly expressed that wish, and Justice Rehnquist said the constitution did not require that her parents be allowed now to speak for her.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, part of the majority, went further in a separate opinion. If, before becoming disabled, a person designates parents or someone else to make life-and-death decisions for her, she said, then the constitution might well require the state to carry out those decisions.

The four dissenters said that Missouri's high standard of evidence unconstitutionally burdened Nancy Cruzan's desire to avoid artificial mechanisms, which they said she had sufficiently expressed before her accident. Those four votes, together with Justice O'Connor's, would be enough to establish a constitutional right to die in a future case where the patient's wish is undeniably clear.

The court was understandably tentative in entering the area of what the chief justice called "a perplexing question with unusually strong moral and ethical overtones." But enter it did. In doing so it confounded certain conservative legal arguments.

Judge Robert Bork, whose nomination to the Supreme Court was rejected by the Senate in 1987, argued that the guarantee of "liberty" in the 14th Amendment is too vague for the courts to enforce. Justice Antonin Scalia, in a concurring opinion in the Cruzan case, said he would have preferred to say "that the federal courts have no business in this field."

The Wall Street Journal deplored the approach of the Cruzan decision. It regretted that "the Supreme Court and courts generally have become the institution to which so many people now turn for guidance on problems of conscience and morality."

Turning to judges on such profound questions does present risks. But on the whole, American courts, in the process of expounding the constitution, have done a fair job of helping to keep the country stable and free. And the judges have made the public think about moral issues.

The Cruzan case illustrates the point. The court gave no relief to Nancy Cruzan. But it made many think about the cruelty of forcing such indignity on a family. I suspect that the state of Missouri itself will now relent from that wrong, illuminated by the Supreme Court.

The New York Times.

Gorbachev Must Catch Up With His Bandwagon

By Roman Szporluk

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — For more than five years, Mikhail Gorbachev has preached the gospel of democracy. Now, as the 28th Communist Party Congress opens, he must begin to practice it or risk losing his remaining power base.

The time when a great reformer — a solitary czar-liberator — could dictate events is over. Mr. Gorbachev must evolve into a great reconciler and negotiate his differences with the reformist forces emerging in the republics. At the center of this effort must be a reconciliation with Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic.

Mr. Gorbachev had hoped to avoid this sort of politicking by using the Communist Party as his principal instrument in transforming the Soviet Union. Yet as the recent congress of the Russian Communist Party dramatically underscored, the party has emerged as the center of opposition to reform. Indeed, in all likelihood the democrats will be forced to leave the party.

Despite their rising hostility to their nominal leader, the anti-reform forces are unlikely to oust Mr. Gorbachev in the party congress — though they may have the votes to do so. The more intelligent hard-liners know that a return to the Stalinist model would provoke violent resistance in the cities and be a disaster for foreign relations.

In these circumstances, it has been widely suggested that Mr. Gorbachev simply give up his party posts and continue his reforms by running the state machine as president. But, as he is well aware, the new state machine is too weak — and the party is still too strong — for this to happen. The professional bureaucrats who dominate the party apparatus would continue their successful efforts to undercut economic reform.

The reformist democrats, for their part, have proven they know how to win elections. But they have trouble translating their electoral triumphs into control over city hall. They have a strong voice — though far from a majority — in the Congress of People's Deputies and the Supreme Soviet, and somewhat more influence in Russia than in the other republics.

But nowhere — not even in the liberal hotbeds of Leningrad and Moscow — have they established effective control. Anti-reform Communists not only direct the party apparatus but dominate in the middle and higher ranks of the state machine. Fortunately, in this cacophony of political forces lie the seeds of a potent, progressive coalition. Mr. Gorbachev's task at the party congress is to begin the process of forging a strong alliance with the reformist elements, personified by Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin was elected by democrats and liberals in Moscow and Leningrad and moderate patriotic elements in the provinces. This same constituency — which Mr. Gorbachev fumbled away in clumsy attempts at old-style domination — has emerged in all the republics. If they are to gain the power to govern effectively, however, these emerging reform movements need Mr. Gorbachev's support. They also fear the hard-line alternatives to him.

Mr. Gorbachev needs the reformers' support if he is to maintain power and carry through his dream of westernizing his country. In addition to mending fences with Mr. Yeltsin, therefore, he must strike a deal with reformers in all the republics: self-rule in return for their support of his future efforts at reform.

What sort of self-rule should he offer? In the Baltic states, the people will be satisfied by nothing short of independence. Mr. Gorbachev should recognize the inevitable and agree to work out a plan for autonomy. But independence is not necessarily the rallying cry in all the non-Russian republics. Many, such as the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Kazakhstan would probably agree to remain within an overhauled Soviet Union that granted self-rule within some sort of confederation or commonwealth.

Mr. Gorbachev also should remain head of both the state and the party. Combining the two roles should allow him to pursue his reform program by gradually dismantling the governing functions of the party and, where necessary, replacing them with democratic structures.

For the current, fractured state of affairs Mr. Gorbachev has nobody but himself to blame. By refusing to share power, he has alienated his natural constituencies. Perhaps even more damaging is his ongoing conflict with Mr. Yeltsin. His attempt to prevent Mr. Yeltsin's election was a terrible political mistake.

Ironically, Mr. Gorbachev, seems slower than his opponents to adjust to the vast changes he has wrought. He continues to exercise great influence. But to maintain his standing, he has to realize that the diffusion of power that he engineered has irrevocably changed Soviet politics.

The writer, professor of history at the University of Michigan, contributed this to The New York Times.

Don't Demonize Walesa for Remaining in the Game

By A. M. Rosenthal

VIENNA — The three-day conference was about how Central Europe would handle the problems of democracy. But after about 70 minutes, it also became a conference on how to handle Lech Walesa.

Mr. Walesa sat at a long table of intellectuals and politicians from Central Europe and said he really did not belong in such distinguished company — being merely a simple working man from Gdansk.

But just in case anybody was interested in the thoughts of a simple working man from Gdansk, he mentioned one that had come to him lately. It was that Solidarity, which he led until it made Poland the first country to rid itself of Communist rule, should be broken up. He said it was becoming a political monopoly and that the Polish revolution was not fought to replace one monopoly with another.

Then he noted the presence of some men important in the Solidarity-led government in Warsaw. They had been good old comrades, he said, but now were a bunch of traitors.

The knights did not seem threatened when they took the floor. One of them, Adam Michnik, editor of the

Solidarity newspaper, made it clear that he thought Mr. Walesa might turn into a right-wing dictator if he ever attained his goal of becoming president of Poland.

Mr. Walesa's offensive against the Solidarity government, which he virtually appointed, and his intention to go fast for the presidency are a dominant topic in Central Europe.

Polish folk to say they did not need Mikhail Gorbachev to teach them how bad Communism was; in fact, their increasing rebellion broke the news to him. Poland has a way of writing World War II history — see World War II.

Mr. Walesa is attempting something rarely achieved — rectifying a historical mistake. As a price of the agreement under which the Polish Communist Party surrendered monopoly rule, he agreed to allow General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist boss, to remain president for four more years. The Communists went on to show their strength in the election — zero. The party disappeared, leaving only a Communist president behind in the job that would

have been Mr. Walesa's for the asking.

For months, Mr. Walesa brooded about the penalties of misbegotten generosity. Solidarity's intellectuals held office in Warsaw thanks to him. He and his union friends are up there in Gdansk, a nice city but not that nice. Fed up, Mr. Walesa began attacking the intellectuals, who had been his allies. He demanded a fast new election and the presidency.

Solidarity's top officials in Warsaw would also like to see General Jaruzelski ride into the Polish sunset. But they feel Mr. Walesa is going so fast and automatically that Poland's political stability might be endangered. That is not overwhelmingly convincing. More troublesome to Mr. Michnik and many like him in the Solidarity government are Mr. Walesa's statements about how a Polish president should have potent power of decree and be able to ride the Polish national horse with strong legs and firm rein.

Among Poland's anti-Communist liberals, who fought and suffered for Polish freedom as much as Mr. Wa-

les, his talk of one nation with one people stirs memories of prewar Polish authoritarianism that run deep and cold. Mr. Michnik struck hard at that — will that mean one leader, too?

But Mr. Walesa is being demonized as he was canonized — too fast. He may be heavy-handed, but he has shown throughout his career that he has a talent for conciliation.

Already a compromise is being discussed: a specific timetable leading to a new president and constitution by May 3, 1991, the 20th anniversary of Poland's first constitution.

The present and admired Solidarity prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, would stay on, or the Solidarity parliamentary leader, Bronislaw Geremek, would replace him. Under the new constitution the president could not rule by decree alone.

Even many of his nonadmirers in Poland say it would be dangerous to keep Mr. Walesa, a genuine hero, out of the presidency unless he lost a free election, which could happen.

The meeting was organized by the Institute for Human Sciences, based in Vienna and headed by Professor Krzysztof Michalski, a Pole who teaches philosophy at Boston University. The conference was financed by Saul P. Steinberg, the chairman of Reliance Group Holdings Inc.

Mr. Steinberg flew Mr. Walesa from Gdansk to Vienna in a private 777. Mr. Walesa, an admirer of the fruits of capitalism, looked the plane over with the speculative eye of a man who sees a big future for himself.

The New York Times.

Does America Hear Their Message?

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Three times in the last seven months, world leaders dissimilar in style and background have delivered remarkably similar messages to Congress and the American people. Each time they spoke with rare eloquence, and each time they were greeted with thunderous applause.

Here were the voices of authentic leaders speaking in original language that should have stirred America to its core. Each time the public response was a momentary stir of excitement, then a return to personal business as usual.

And the leaders' collective message? It was to remind Americans how democratic a political system they enjoy, how powerful a symbol the United States remains in the world and how much still is expected of America in the future.

Behind their words lay a different kind of message: that the United States faces a series of new challenges, and that the world awaits a response as to how America chooses to meet them.

To Lech Walesa, the rump Polish labor leader, America's challenge was to make "an investment in freedom, democracy and peace, an investment adequate to the greatness of American nation."

To Vaclav Havel, the urbane playwright-president of Czechoslovakia,

it was to help the world enter a new era, one "in which all of us, large and small, former slaves and former slave masters, will be able to create what your great President Lincoln called the family of man."

He said the American challenge was also to take the lead in engendering a new sense of international responsibility "to something higher than my family, my country, my company, my success — a responsibility to the human conscience."

To Nelson Mandela, a man of such courtesy dignity and formality of phrase that his demeanor almost masks the passion of his message, it was to remind Americans that it was a revolutionary nation that continues to spawn revolution, any movements around the globe.

"We could not have made an acquaintance through literature with human giants such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson," he told Congress last week, "and not been moved to act as they were moved to act."

We could not have known of your Declaration of Independence and not elected to join in the struggle to guarantee the people's life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No sooner had Mr. Mandela de-

livered that message than his words, like that of his predecessors, were swiftly overtaken by old problems and sordid new ones.

The savings and loan crisis grew worse. Once again, the administration's rosy deficit projections proved to be disastrously inaccurate. Instead of diminishing, as forecast, the deficit was soaring, triggering the latest tax-and-cut budget skirmish.

President George Bush's belated but welcome move on taxes notwithstanding, the deficit reduction outcome remained uncertain and, like others over the last decade, aimed in partisan politics. Genuine political campaign reform languished.

And on the day the great South African left Washington, his behavior and character stood in sharp contrast to that of the capital's elected mayor. Testimony at Mayor Marion Barry's trial grew more squalid.

Washington and the country have far more important things to ponder. Foremost among them are the challenges issued by those admirers of America: Mr. Walesa, Mr. Havel and Mr. Mandela.

America's problems, they remind us, are insignificant when measured against its ability to fulfill universal dreams. America's test, they say, is to remember what it stands for and then act on it. Is anybody listening?

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Sofia's Ultimatum

VIENNA — Bulgaria has sounded her trumpets to Turkey in an ultimatum demanding that the Sublime Porte recognize Prince Ferdinand and grant Bulgarians the same rights guaranteed by Imperial laws and international treaties. If the Sublime Porte refuses to grant recognition of the Prince and his Government, and recognition of the rights of the Bulgarian Church, it will give evidence that the Austrian Court has been forward withdrawn all protection from the vassal principality.

1915: War Despatches

LONDON — According to Italian Headquarters, the repulse of Austrian attacks on the Monte Croce defile and the capture of a position dominating Pizzo are the chief features. • The Leyland liner Armenian was torpedoed off Bishop's Rock near Penzance by a German submarine, on Monday (June 28). The vessel carried no passengers, but the majority of the

officers and crew, including twenty Americans, were drowned or killed.

• German forces continue to press northward from Galicia into Russian territory in the province of Lublin. Reports from the Czeremow region state that the Austrians once more attempted to take the Russians in flank, but were repulsed with enormous losses.

1940: Jersey to Germans

LONDON — German forces have drawn the semicircle around the British Isles tighter by landing on the demilitarized, half-evacuated Channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey. All communication between the islands and the mainland has been cut off. For the first time in history the Nazi swastika has firmly supplanted the Union Jack on a corner of the British Empire. However humbling this was to British pride, no one in command has shown any immediate disposition to show the Nazis back to France.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 29

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Sd
ABN AMRO	100	10/91	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/92	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/93	100.00	8.50	100
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ABN AMRO	100	10/95	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/96	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/97	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/98	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/99	100.00	8.50	100
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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 29.

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Sd
ABN AMRO	100	10/91	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/92	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/93	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/94	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/95	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/96	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/97	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/98	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/99	100.00	8.50	100
ABN AMRO	100	10/00	100.00	8.50	100

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began. Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's vegetation. Plants protect soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies and prevent desertification. Without plants man could not survive. Yet, we're destroying the tropical rain forests they grow in at the rate of 50 acres a minute, making a crisis for ourselves and a bigger one for our children. What can be done about it? A practical international plant conservation programme is now well under way all around the world. It is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality by joining the World Wide Fund for Nature. We need your voice and financial support. So get in touch with your local WWF office, or send your contribution direct to the World Wide Fund for Nature, WWF International, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland. Save the plants that save us. WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION. WWF advertisement with World Wide Fund for Nature logo.

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 29

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 29

(Continued on next page)

SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP

Penalty Shots Propel England, West Germany to Semifinal Matchup

Lineker Goal in Extra Time Sends Cameroon to Defeat

Reuters
NAPLES — Gary Lineker scored on a penalty shot in extra time to lead England to a 3-2 victory over Cameroon on Sunday night.

The victory set up a semifinal Wednesday in Turin between England and West Germany, both former World Cup champions.

It is the first time England has reached the semifinals since winning the cup in 1966.

England took a 3-2 lead in the 105th minute of the match when Lineker struck home his second penalty of the night.

Paul Gascoigne, with a perfect through pass, had sent Lineker free into the penalty area, but the Cameroon goalkeeper, Thomas Nkono, brought down the English striker as he swept past.

Lineker sent the straight into the middle of the goal as Nkono dived in vain to his left. The goalkeeper had been cautioned for time wasting before facing Lineker's penalty.

Soon after halftime in extra-time another surging Gascoigne run set up Lineker again, but this time he struck his shot just wide of an upright.

After 105 minutes of the hard fought match in the heat and humidity of Naples, Cameroon found it difficult to lift itself in the final minutes as England's supporters sang and danced behind Nkono's goal.

Both teams were showing fatigue in the heat and England worked hard at keeping possession of the ball.

As the match neared the end, tempers became frayed. A fight — not spotted by Mexican referee Edgardo Codesal Mendez — almost developed when Mark Wright clashed with Bertin Ebwele and the two pushed and kicked before climbing off the ground.

In the end it took considerable English grit to silence the roar of

Cameroon's "Indomitable Lions," which did a lap of honor at the end of a huge ovation from the Naples crowd.

Lineker had sent the match into extra time when he scored from the penalty spot with just seven minutes left in regulation time. The penalty was called after the striker had been brought down in the box.

Until that time, England had been in danger of being overrun by a Cameroon team, inspired by the veteran Roger Milla.

Though his legs may not be able to last the full distance, his commitment of the 38-year-old Milla could not be faulted as he poured body and soul into the match.

Coming on at the beginning of the second half with his team trailing, 1-0, Milla set up two goals in four minutes to write another remarkable page into World Cup history.

Emmanuel Kande scored from the penalty spot in the 62d minute after Milla was upended in the box by Gascoigne and Eugene Ekeke, who had come on as a substitute two minutes earlier, scored second goal in the 66th minute.

Milla held the ball superbly, then sent the defense the wrong way before slipping it to Ekeke to fire past England's goalkeeper, Peter Shilton.

David Platt had given England the lead in the 26th minute, against the run of play, with a header from a Stuart Pearce cross.

Two minutes later England were reduced to 10 men when Wright came off with his head bleeding after a clash with Milla.

He had five minutes treatment on the sidelines before returning to play in the 90th minute with his head heavily bandaged.

England hung on and the 90 minutes ended with the score 2-2. Wright continued in extra time with a heavy plaster over his left eye.



Matthias felt like No. 1 after his penalty kick in the 24th minute gave the West Germans a 1-0 lead.

Matthäus Paces Victory Over Czechoslovaks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — West Germany moved into the World Cup semifinals Sunday for the third successive tournament with a 1-0 victory over Czechoslovakia in a rugged quarterfinal match.

West Germany will play England in the semifinal in Turin on Wednesday.

A penalty kick by Lothar Matthäus in the 24th minute finished off some brilliant work by striker Jürgen Klinsmann.

After pressing throughout the opening part of the match, Klinsmann first fought off the tackles of Ivan Hasek and Libos Kubit, then rushed into the penalty area, where he was sandwiched by Jozef Chovanec and Frantisek Straka.

The referee, Helmut Kohl of Austria, called a penalty kick, and Matthäus hammered in his fourth goal of the tournament. Goalkeeper Jan Stejskal guessed wrongly and dove to his right as the ball hurtled past in on the other side.

West Germany dominated throughout the match, and Czechoslovakia's chances to score were reduced further when forward Lubomir Moravcik was sent off with two yellow cards in the 74th minute.

After colliding with Pierre Littbarski, Moravcik, who earlier had been booked, was sent off when he kicked his left boot away in disgust at the referee's failure to award a foul against the West Germans.

Three other Czechoslovak players were booked, two for fouls as they desperately tried to control the German attack, the third for dissent.

Also booked was Klinsmann, who was shown the yellow card in the 28th minute for taking down Hasek.

"The Czechoslovak team was a very strong one," said West Germany's coach, Franz Beckenbauer. "The boys were very tired so we tried to gather our strength and play together. We played very well as a team."

West Germany played without veteran striker Rudi Voller, a three-goal scorer who was suspended for

receiving a red card in the second round. Karlheinz Riedle played in his place, teaming with Klinsmann.

"The Klinsmann-Riedle combination did not work very well, but the important thing is that we won," Beckenbauer said.

The Czechoslovak coach, Jozef Venglos, acknowledged his team had some difficulties.

"That's soccer," he said. "I saw some problems in midfield, but I thought my team was quite coherent. We are unhappy because we looked forward to this match and hoped to do better."

"The players made a great effort but now we are going home," Venglos said. "We are unhappy but sport is sport."

In the match between the tournament's two highest-scoring teams, West Germany exercised control in midfield and always looked more dangerous, with Uwe Bein, reinstated to the side after missing the second-round clash against the Netherlands, combining well with Littbarski.

The Czechoslovak captain, Ivan Hasek, twice saved his side before half time. With Stejskal beaten, he headed the ball off the goal line first following a Guido Buchwald header in the 18th minute, then following a Klinsmann snap shot deep into injury time.

Michal Bilek stepped in barely a minute after the interval, clearing a Buchwald header after Stejskal found himself stranded yet again.

Czechoslovakia pressed more in the second half, but its finishing lacked the bite that had produced 10 goals in its first four games.

West Germany similarly missed the canny finishing of Voller, and the West German attack did not match the polished finishing that had produced 12 goals in four games.

Jürgen Kohler, who had shackled the Netherlands' Marco van Basten in the previous round, performed equally effectively against Tomas Skuhravy, the Czechoslovak striker who is the tournament's leading scorer. (Reuters, AP)

Fun Night on the Train Follows Same at Game

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — "It's too bad, all the good teams are losing." The speaker is Ecuador's answer to Pavarotti, at least in physical bulk and fanatical feelings for soccer. This Ecuadorian — pleasant, linguistic, and traveling through a grown-up childhood — has visited 10 of the 12 World Cup cities in search of the beautiful game.

He hasn't seen it yet, though he says Cameroon beating Argentina gave the tournament a glorious chance and Egypt, Colombia and Costa Rica showed the big boys a thing or two.

The Ecuadorian and I met aboard the midnight express from Florence to Geneva after, with typical inflexibility from a host nation that is supposed to reverse football, the overtime and penalty shoot-out between Argentina and Yugoslavia in Florence had left thousands of us stranded after the last hourly train back to Milan had departed.

Express, we discovered, is an Italian term for a surcharge of 9,500 lire (\$7.75), a "supplemento rapido" on a mail train that turns a three-hour trip into one of 4 hours, 25 minutes.

It then deposits you in Garibaldi, a suburban Milan station where, at 5 A.M., the wise sidestep the touts who purport to be taxi drivers, but then have to move niftily through the drug addicts and alcoholics who infest the streets. It is the other side of Italy from the touristic view on offer, though amazingly one comes across countless Milanese sitting, eating and sipping beer, at portable pizzerias in the still humid early morning.

His insight into things that move in the Italian night had been arranged by the grinding, grueling standstill of another goalless draw followed by the Russian roulette shoot-out in Florence.

It is a punishment for travelers like me who had presumed not to book hotel rooms in two places for the same night, and to trust that soccer players might get their work done in 90 minutes. It is meanness, really, for in my case I had experienced the dubious pleasure of paying \$350 for four hours' sleep in the Rome Excelsior, returning to my room after the interminable traffic holdups from the stadium after another euphoric triumph by the home team.

The Excelsior regretted, Sir, that the electricity was off. Would Sir please take a candle? I asked my Ecuadorian companion how this high living compared to his experiences in Italy. He roared with laughter. The belly trembled. "I live on the trains," he said.

"I have seen 22 matches already, me and my brother," he explained. "It's too much, especially the way they are playing."

Our conversation was interrupted by people opening the door of the first-class compartment to ask for seats. All occupied, reserved, my companion assured them. Yes, occupied. Moments after the train rattled out of Florence he rearranged the seats, quickly and expertly, into his customized snoring couch.

Just what kind of ticket he had, or his brother, occupying another compartment, I never found out. Whenever the ticket collector appeared, my companions' slumber appeared too deep to disturb.

In beach shorts and shirt, and nothing but a small travel bag, he assured me that after the last match he would do a little business in Geneva. RIGHT now, what was important was the football. "Football," declared this fan, "should not be about money. It is a game for all the people in all the world."

He had a sharp eye and keen humor. His package of first-class match tickets, bought through friends in Switzerland, had given him an insight into some diverting moments.

In Florence, for example, a FIFA busybody got his comeuppance. These are those officious dictators who interminably obscure the spectators' view while preventing top photographers from doing their jobs, or hustling trainers out of way when they prevent the television cameras from panning across the advertising boards.

On this occasion, the man from FIFA was haranguing a sponge man on the Argentine bench for standing up, whereupon the Argentine opened a liter bottle of Italia 90-approved mineral water and coolly poured the contents over the official's shoes.

ARGENTINE we having fun? Sure are. We had just sat glued, almost literally in these grilling temperatures, to our plastic seats while the faded world champion, Argentina, kicked and fiddled its way to another undeserved conquest.

What an example to the world's children. Diego Maradona, hurtling from a blood clot the size of a golf ball on his left ankle, managed to get another opponent sent off, managed only his second shot on goal in five games, but grimaced through another two-hour demonstration that, through injury or through disaffection, he is a genius no more.

It is wretchedly sad to hear crowds, everywhere except Naples, disabuse him. But he has been cheat as well as artist and if the wound is so great he should not risk what is left of his days by exposing himself to this torture.

But he leads an Argentine team that is systematic in brutally disfiguring an opponent. Dragan Stokjovic, the best footballer Yugoslavia has — and that is saying something given their technique — was elbowed maliciously in the face by Julio Olariotchea in the 11th minute, an assault overlooked by the Swiss referee Kurt Rothlisberger.

Later, too late, Olariotchea became one of three Argentines given the yellow card for backs down the chin of Stokjovic. No matter, the Argentines now have a full set of 11 yellow cards going into their next encounter, against Italy in Naples.

ARGENTINA won because Yugoslavia could dominate midfield but not score when its chance came. The pity is that the Slavs are a nation of marvelously creative midfielders — Stokjovic was challenged for man of the match honors by a tall 21-year-old, Robert Prosinecki, whose courage, commitment and vision are bound for wealth in some Italian club or other.

But you have to score to win. Argentina actually came the closest to scoring in the 18th minute, when Jorge Burruchaga's "goal" was ruled to have been preceded by his touching the ball with his hand. And then to the dreaded penalty apology, to Stokjovic's shot striking the crossbar, to Maradona having his feeble shot stopped and, ultimately, to the Yugoslavs' failed nerve handing the victory to Argentina.

What energy Maradona now found to lead the celebration. He and his teammates ran to all ends of the stadium, trampling as they did so a carefully nurtured flower bed. Argentine shoes raking through flowers, trampling the seeds, symbolized their determination to defend the World Cup regardless of style or ethics.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times



England's Paul Gascoigne took aim on the ball as teammate David Platt kept back Thomas Libili. Emmanuel Maboang looked on.

World Cup Trivia: Who Has the Most Left-Footed Goals?

Reuters
ROME — Italy's exciting, attacking football has resulted in more fouls committed against the team than any of the others to reach the quarterfinals.

Italy has been awarded a free-kick for every 3.75 minutes of play, according to Italia 90 statistics issued Saturday before the quarterfinal matches began.

Only Uruguay, which was eliminated in the second round, suffered more often — one offense every 3.19 minutes.

The team among the quarterfinalists that had committed the most fouls was Cameroon, with one

offense every 3.39 minutes. It also had received 12 cautions and had had two players sent off.

England had committed the least fouls of the 24 teams in the tournament; only one every 6.61 minutes.

West Germany had scored 12 goals from 61 shots, a success rate of 19.67 percent. Uruguay was the least accurate; two goals from 54 shots, or a 3.70 percent rate.

The most accurate scorer was Roger Milla, the Cameroon veteran who had a remarkable four goals on only six shots.

Milla was also the only player to have gone on as substitute in all

four matches, while Ireland's John Aldridge was the only player to have been replaced in each of his four matches.

When the West Germans played Czechoslovakia on Sunday, they equaled Brazil's record of 66 matches in the World Cup finals. West Germany also is now just four goals away from breaking the record of 146 goals in the finals, also set by Brazil.

Rudi Voller of West Germany and Gary Lineker of England are the top scorers left in tournament, with career records of 12 World Cup goals each.

The highest scorers of this tournament, from qualifying rounds to the finals, are Czechoslovak Tomas Skuhravy and Spain's Michel with nine goals each. Skuhravy, with five goals, also leads the scoring in the finals.

Argentina had used the most players in the finals — 20 of the 22 on the team — and Colombia the fewest — 14.

Only Diego Maradona, José Basualdo and Juan Simón had played all four complete matches for Argentina.

And which team had scored the most left-footed goals? West Germany with four.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Organizers Try to Control Prices

ROME (Reuters) — World Cup organizers have taken legal action to stop unauthorized sales of match tickets at heavily inflated prices.

Italia 90, the local organizing committee, said Saturday that it had asked a Rome court to outlaw sales of tickets above official fixed prices nationwide.

"Supporters and organizations linked to teams already eliminated have put a significant amount of their unused tickets on sale, thus creating a parallel market which is impossible to control," Italia 90 said.

Travel agents as well as scalpers have been selling tickets at inflated prices as Italy's success on the field has created a wave of enthusiasm. Scalpers have been asking three million lire (\$2,400) for tickets for the Rome final on July 8 — 15 times the official price.

Heatwave Hits Quarterfinalists

ROME (Reuters) — An early summer heatwave has produced stifling temperatures of more than 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit) for quarterfinal matches.

Italian weathermen said that temperatures during the last 10 days were up to four degrees centigrade higher than normal throughout the country. But they forecast the heat wave could ease early this week and bring down temperatures down slightly for the semifinals.

Platini Calls for Fall Tournament

ROME (UPI) — Michel Platini, the manager of France's national team, told the Italian newspaper Corriere dello Sport on Sunday that future World Cup competitions should be held later in the year to avoid player tiredness affecting the level of play in the tournament.

"It would be much better if the World Cup was played in September when the players haven't had a hard season behind them," Platini said.

Platini, a star of France's 1982 and 1986 teams, said he would make a proposal to FIFA, the game's world governing body, for the competition to be moved to the beginning of the season in September.

France hopes to be selected host for the 1998 World Cup.

TV Audience May Reach 26.5 Billion

ROME (UPI) — Television viewing for the 1990 World Cup soccer tournament is expected to almost double the figures for the 1986 World Cup in Mexico where 655 million people watched the final between Argentina and West Germany and 13.5 billion cumulatively watched the whole event.

Organizers estimate one billion television viewers will see the July 8 final this year and 26.5 billion will have watched the entire tournament. Over and above television viewers, the 52 tournament are expected to have drawn 2.8 million spectators, averaging 53,000 per match.

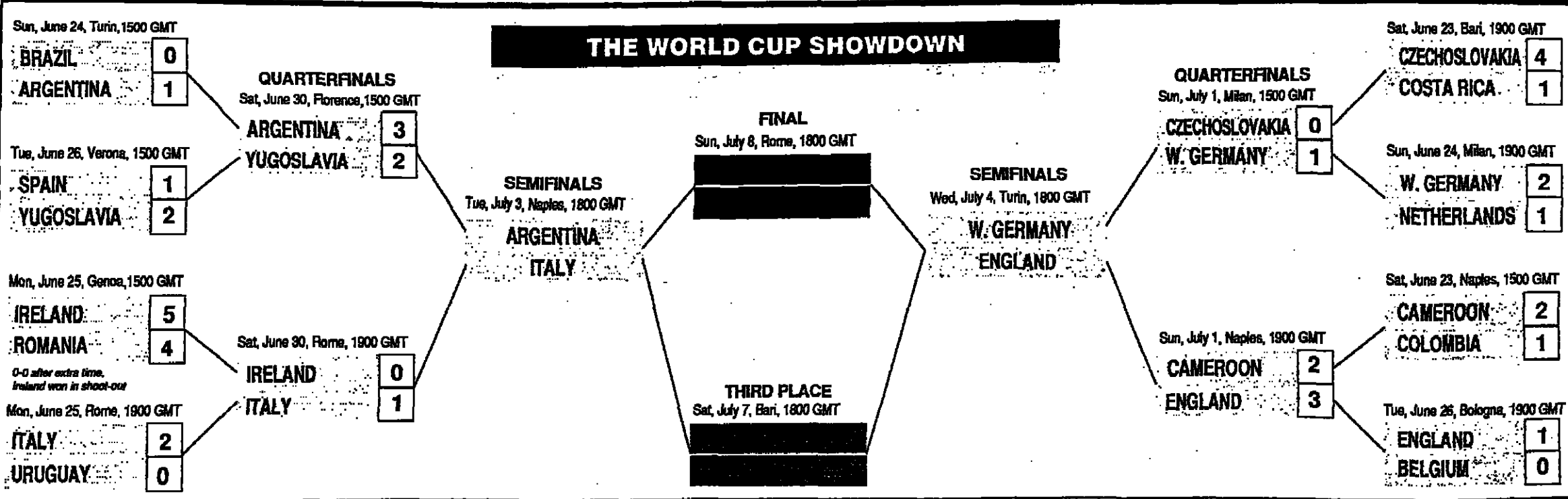
Vicini Keeps Quiet on Lineup

ROME (UPI) — Italy's manager Azeglio Vicini said Sunday he will not announce the Italian team to play in Tuesday night's semifinal against Argentina until shortly before the kickoff. Vicini would normally have released his lineup on Monday.

"This is not a reversal but simply a question of practicalities," said Vicini. "I need to be able to watch my players until the very end since the time for rest and recuperation is limited this time."

For the Record

Joan Saban, Romania's highly sought-after midfielder, has signed a four-year contract with Feyenoord Rotterdam, a spokesman for the Dutch first division club said on Saturday.



MONDAY SPORTS

Bomb Scare Halts Play on Blustery Day

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England — Although the weather this year has been unusually cooperative at Wimbledon, where rain delays are more the rule than the exception, the air of unrest caused by a rash of bomb hoaxes here and the occasional real explosion in London has twice stopped the tennis.

Shortly after 7:30 P.M. on Saturday, a day when blustery conditions provoked complaints from everyone who managed to play a full match, a doubles match on Centre Court between two U.S. teams — Ken Flach and Robert Seguso versus Jim Grabb and Patrick McEnroe — was halted when a bomb threat was received.

A similar scare on an outside walkway Thursday turned up only an empty camera case and caused a 45-minute delay, but Saturday, play was suspended and the arena was evacuated.

Although an all-clear signal was given after an unattended parcel in a stairwell was examined by a detective, the match was not resumed. Grabb and McEnroe went off leading 6-1, 3-4.

Meanwhile, on Court One, Ivan Lendl, the top seed, ardently played on against the unrelenting Bryan Shelton of the United States.

Lendl, rendered finicky due to the unrelenting winds that whipped across the court, did not crackle his shots with the same abandon as Shelton, and his hesitancy cost him both his accuracy and the opportunity to finish the match and enjoy Sunday, the tournament's off day.

Although Lendl prevailed by 7-6 (7-2) in the first set, Shelton had just leveled the match by claiming the second set, 7-6 (7-4), when they were halted by darkness.

Two other prominently seeded men — Stefan Edberg and Michael Chang — were extended to five sets. Lendl needed Jim Courier was defeated in four sets, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5, 6-4, by Mark Woodforde of Australia, a grass-court specialist who was a wild-card entry.

Only Edberg, a master of understatement, could have walked away from his match against Amos Mansdorf of Israel as casually as if they had just shared a picnic.

Edberg, the third seed, was tested for over three hours by the pugnacious Mansdorf, who finally gave up his serve in the 15th game of the fifth set and allowed the 1988 Wimbledon champion to squeak into the next round with a 6-4, 5-7, 3-6, 6-2, 9-7 victory.

The Swede's next opponent will be 13th-seeded Chang, who staged another of his redoubtable comebacks to defeat Mark Kratzmann of Australia, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Edberg kept his brow furrowed as the wind carried volley after volley into the net, waiting until the final set to provide the fills and flourishes for which he is noted on grass.



Stefan Edberg was down, but not out, prevailing over Amos Mansdorf in three hours and five sets.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Through Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

West Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

West Division

Fridays Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tennis

Wimbledon

Men's Singles

Women's Singles

Rugby

Rugby's Big Eight

Japanese Leagues

Golf

French Open

Cycling

Tour de France

Transactions

Baseball

Tennis

Rugby

Japanese Leagues

Golf

French Open

Cycling

Tour de France

Transactions

Baseball

Tennis

Rugby

Japanese Leagues

Golf

French Open

Cycling

Tour de France

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Japanese Leagues

Golf

French Open

Cycling

Tour de France

Transactions

Baseball

Tennis

Rugby

Japanese Leagues

Golf

French Open

Cycling

Tour de France

A Noisy Question: To Grunt or Not to Grunt?

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — A noisy issue rages at this citadel of propriety, where the whisper of ball on grass can be heard clearly in seats far above Centre Court and the crowd sits quietly as if watching a production of "Hamlet."

To grunt or not to grunt, that is the question. Whether it's nobler to suffer the squeals and squawks of outrageous fortune-seekers, or to slip in earplugs and watch in silence.

These days, the air about Wimbledon fairly crackles with Monica Seles's two-tone noises, Jennifer Capriati's slightly more muffled bark, Gabriela Sabatini's deep-throated gurgles and a cacophony of yelps from others.

Nongrunters say the grunts are distracting. Wimbledon officials are worried. The players' associations are mulling the matter.

Seles says she is trying to stop, but it's a tough habit to kick.

"I'm still not perfect, but I think it's not as loud as it was before," she said. "I'm really not doing it to distract the opponent."

Maria Malcheva, for one, isn't convinced.

"I think she is doing it on purpose, even though she says she's not," said Malcheva.

"On the easiest shots, she grunts the most. I don't like it. If more players start doing it, it's going to become a zoo on court."

Malcheva agrees with the argument made by Ivan Lendl, who says he must listen to his opponent's strokes and has been distracted by grunts on the men's tour since the roaring old days of Jimmy Connors.

"It's important to hear the opponent hit the ball," Malcheva said. "You need to hear the ball to know what shot she's hitting. But when they grunt, you have to guess what shot she's going to hit."

Georgia Clark, European director of the Women's Tennis Association, said no complaints about the grunts had been received from their opponents during matches because they know when the grunts are coming.

"Players on adjacent courts have complained because they don't know when the grunt is coming," Clark said. "We've talked to a number of girls and told them we feel it's unnecessary and suggest they don't do it."

There is a hindrance rule. If you create a hindrance unintentionally, the umpire can stop play and replay the point. If you do it again, you lose the point because it's deemed intentional.

She said the rule was used against Andre Agassi for screaming at the U.S. Open, but had not been invoked against women.

Roger Smith, Wimbledon's chief of umpires, said it was "generally accepted that [grunting] has become an unacceptable part of the game."

"It's something we would like to eliminate," he said. "I don't see why the hindrance rule could not be applied — equally, if it was particularly serious, the unsportsmanlike conduct rule."

Capriati seemed surprised when questioned by reporters on the subject.

"Do I grunt loud?" she asked.

Well, sort of.

"I do?" she responded. "Well, I didn't know I grunt loud, first of all. I guess I'll try to cut it down. But Monica, I guess that's just her way of doing it, and maybe she hits the ball better because she grunts. Maybe it relaxes her. After I play her, it's not really that distracting, because I really wasn't thinking about the grunt. I was so involved in trying to get the ball back."

Seles said she thinks it helps to exhale strongly so she can "give everything into the point." But some believe she also uses the noises as a timing device to give her a rhythm on court as she meets the ball and strokes it.

"As I understand it," said a Wimbledon referee, Alan Mills, "there is a theory that as the ball is coming toward the players they inhale, and as they hit the ball, they exhale, and consequently it gives them perhaps a little more power, almost like wind-assisted."

There are quite a few players making more noises on the court than used to be," he added. "So maybe a trend is developing and it would be much better to try and stop it before it gets all over. We've had quite a few letters from the public, saying it really interferes with their television viewing. They say they like to watch Seles play but they turn the sound down."

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Jennifer Capriati: 'Do I grunt loud?'

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MONDAY SPORTS

Stewart and Valenzuela Hurl No-Hitters, Hours And a Continent Apart

By Leonard Koppett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two nine-inning no-hitters on the same night, a continent apart, made June 29, 1990, a date that baseball oddity collectors can treasure forever.

At the Skydome in Toronto, Dave Stewart pitched the Oakland A's to a 5-0 victory Friday night. He walked the first two batters, one of whom was thrown out stealing, then set down 25 in a row before issuing one more walk and getting a final fly to center. He struck out 12.

Soon after Stewart finished, Fernando Valenzuela was starting for the Dodgers against St. Louis in Los Angeles, 2,500 miles (4,000 kilometers) from Toronto.

He also produced a no-hitter, winning 6-0, with a more dramatic finish: With one out in the ninth inning and Willie McGee on third base, Pedro Guerrero hit a sharp grounder that was deflected by Valenzuela's glove just enough to let Juan Samuel field it right at second base. A throw to first completed the double play on what might have been a single through the middle.

That was about 1:20 A.M. eastern daylight time, and the trivia suppliers had their stuff ready.

It was "the first time in 73 years"

that there were two no-hitters the same day, nationwide radio and television audiences were told, and the third time in baseball history.

But that was not true, strictly speaking, and statistical oddities should demand strict speaking.

Here is what was true: It was the first time this century that there were two no-hitters on the same day. The only previous instance was on April 22, 1898, when Ted Breitenstein beat Pittsburgh, 11-0, in Cincinnati and Jim Hughes beat Boston, 8-0, in Baltimore.

In the case 73 years ago, what was involved was a single game and not actually two no-hitters.

On May 2, 1917, Chicago's Jim Vaughn and Cincinnati's Fred Toney pitched nine no-hit innings against each other at Wrigley Field. In the 10th, Vaughn gave up two hits and lost, 1-0, while Toney completed a 10-inning no-hitter.

Friday night was the first time two such games were part of the same television program, seen live by millions as a part of the ESPN cable network doubleheader.

It marked the first time that four nine-inning no-hitters had occurred in a single month. Randy Johnson of Seattle pitched one on June 2 and Nolan Ryan produced his sixth on June 11.

It brought this season's total to

Yanks' Hawkins Gets 3d No-Hitter, and Loses, 4-0



Fernando Valenzuela in his no-hitter in Los Angeles, his first in the majors. He pitched the Dodgers to a 6-0 victory over the Cardinals.

five, with more than half the schedule still to be played, within reach of the modern record of six, attained only in 1908, 1917 and 1969.

And it represented the highly unusual instance of no-hitters by three "prestige" pitchers in one season. Ryan, Stewart and Valenzuela are among the most distinguished pitchers of their time, and form a cluster of no-hitters that has no counterpart in the record book.

For Stewart, it was a night that brought him a moment in the spotlight that his other achievements, for whatever reason, have not. He has been a 20-game winner for three straight years, but has never won the Cy Young Award.

"This was the highlight of my career," Stewart said. "Winning 20 ball games, that's something because they don't have to vote on 20 wins. But I thought after winning a World Series and an MVP that you couldn't top that. This does."

Stewart won two games in Oakland's World Series sweep of the Giants last year and was named most valuable player of the Series.

For Valenzuela, the no-hitter was vindication. His brilliant career, which started in 1980, seemed finished when arm trouble put him out of commission while the Dodgers were making their unexpected championship run in 1988.

He was only occasionally effective last year, as he reconstructed his style of pitching to depend less on throwing hard.

Before Friday, his won-lost record since the end of 1986 was 34-41; before that it was 99-68.

Before the Dodgers game started, Valenzuela and his teammates watched on television as Stewart finished up against Toronto.

"Fernando even said after watching it on TV, he said there might be another one tonight," said Tommy Lasorda, the Dodgers' manager. "So that was a pretty good prediction."

It was a joke, Valenzuela said. "Yeah," Lasorda said, "but it happened."

Valenzuela, 29, and Stewart, 33, were Dodger teammates from 1981 through 1983. Both were in the Dodger dugout when Ryan pitched his fifth no-hitter, against the Dodgers in Houston, in 1981.

But even a no-hitter needs offense to become a victory. Stewart was backed up by two two-run homers by the Hendersons, Dave in the third inning and Rickey in the fifth, and Rickey's scoring fly in the seventh.

Valenzuela got a run in the first inning on a scoring fly by Hubie Brooks, who also hit a bases-empty homer in the sixth that made it 3-0.



Oakland's Dave Stewart struck out 12 during his no-hitter.

Andy Hawkins of the New York Yankees pitched the sixth no-hitter in the major leagues this season, and the third in less than 48 hours, but lost Sunday's game to the Chicago White Sox, 4-0, on two outfield errors in the eighth inning.

With the bases loaded and two outs in the eighth, Robin Ventura hit a deep fly to left fielder Jim Leyritz, normally a third baseman. Leyritz appeared to be in position to make the catch, but the ball glanced off his glove for a two-base error, allowing three runs to score.

The next batter, Ivan Calderon hit a fly to right that Jesse Barfield lost in the sun. The ball glanced off his glove and Ventura scored to make it 4-0.

The last pitcher to lose a complete game no-hitter was Houston's Ken Johnson against Cincinnati in 1964. The Reds won, 1-0.

In 1967, Steve Barber and Stu Miller held Detroit without a hit but lost, 2-1.

The six no-hitters this year are the most in the majors in one season since 1969 and the second most ever in one season. There were seven no-hitters in 1917.

Blue Jays 4, Athletics 3: In Toronto, Tony Fernandez jacked the ball from Oakland catcher Terry Steinbach to score on a fly by McGee in the bottom of the eighth and the Blue Jays broke a six-game losing streak.

McGriff, who had homered earlier, hit the ball to center fielder Dave Henderson, whose throw to Steinbach was accurate and barely ahead of the runner.

Indians 5, Angels 3: Greg Swindell won his first game since April 29 and Chris James drove in three runs in Cleveland.

Red Sox 15, Rangers 4: Tom Brumansky drove in five runs and Carlos Quintana had four hits, among them two RBI singles in an eight-run second inning in Boston.

Quintana also homered with the bases empty and hit an RBI double, giving him seven hits in his last seven at-bats. The streak ended when he grounded out to second.

Phillies 8, Astros 4: In Philadelphia, Randy Ready's two-out, run-scoring single sparked a five-run eighth that beat Houston.

With the score 3-3, Leany Dykstra led off with a walk off loser Larry Andersen and was bunted to second. Charlie Hayes struck out, but Dykstra got to third on a passed ball through the legs of catcher Rich Gedman.

After an intentional walk to John

Athletics 9, Blue Jays 4: In an American League game in Toronto, Bob Welch became the first 13-game winner in the major leagues and Dave Henderson hit two two-run doubles as Oakland handed the Blue Jays their sixth straight loss.

Welch, who had five strikeouts and one walk, allowed four runs on nine hits to win a career-best 18th straight decision. Henderson, Walt Weiss and Mike Gallego had two-run doubles as the A's sent 10 batters to the plate to chase Dave Stieb and take a 6-0 lead in the second.

Rangers 6, Red Sox 5: Rafael Palmeiro had a career-best 5 of 17 Texas hits, and the Rangers rallied for three runs in the ninth against reliever Jeff Reardon in Boston.

Indians 4, Angels 1: In Cleveland, Tom Candiotti won his fourth straight decision and Doug Jones pitched two scoreless innings for his 100th save in the majors.

Candiotti gave up an unearned run and six hits in seven innings. Chris James provided most of Candiotti's support with two RBI singles off Kirk McCaskill, who gave up three runs — two earned — and six hits in six innings.

Yankees 10, White Sox 7: In Chicago, rookie Jim Leyritz drove in four runs for New York with his first two major-league homers and a single as Chicago's season-high eight-game winning streak was ended and the White Sox were knocked out of first place in the AL West.

Roberto Kelly also homered and Mel Hall had three singles as the Yankees got a season-high 16 hits.

Crabs 6, Yankees 0: In Minneapolis, Bob Melick won for the first time in five starts with a three-hitter and Cal Ripken Jr. tied the American League record of 72 straight errorless games by a shortstop.

Ripken, handling three chances, equaled the mark set in 1972 by Ed Brinkman of Detroit.

Figurs 5, Royals 3: Cecil Fielder hit his major league-leading 26th home run and Tony Phillips hit a three-run shot as Detroit won in Kansas City's Royals Stadium after having lost 11 straight games.

Mariners 6, Brewers 2: In Seattle, the Mariners scored four times before the first out in a game marred by a 10-minute brawl in the eighth inning, when Milwaukee reliever Bob Sobra hit Tracy Jones with a pitch after a home run and a double. Eight players were ejected, four from each team.

Nicklaus Leads Trevino, Player and Dent by One

By Jaime Diaz

New York Times Service

PARAMUS, N.Y. — Nicklaus's supporters have taken their places for what promises to be a classic finish at the U.S. Senior Open.

While Lee Trevino slowed down Saturday with a one-over-par 73, Jack Nicklaus made up six shots with a 67 for a three-round total of nine-under-par 207 and took a one-shot lead over Trevino, Gary Player and Jim Dent going into Sunday's final round.

"I didn't play very smart golf," said Trevino, who bunkered a six-iron approach on the final hole for his fourth bogey of the round.

"I misread a lot of putts, and I should have hit a seven-iron into the middle of the green on the last hole instead of going for the pin," he added. "I shot 73, but I hit the ball just as well as I did the other two days. It's what golf is all about."

Player, who began the day tied with Nicklaus, shot a 68 on the heels of the sizzling 65 he had on Friday.

Dent, who played with stitches in his right index finger after catching his hand in a door Saturday morning, managed a 72.

Trailing the second-place trio by two shots was Miller Barber, a two-time Senior Open champion, who shot a 67.

In Sunday's final pairing, Trevino will play with Dent, and Player and Nicklaus are the final twosome.

The stage is set for the championship's three greatest stars and its longest hitter battling for the biggest prize in senior golf.

Nicklaus's round included a 40-foot (12-meter) putt for an eagle-3 on the 522-yard (477-meter) par-5 sixth hole, and long birdie putts on the 16th and 17th holes.

A final birdie putt from 20 feet on the final hole tipped slowly around the right edge of the cup but stayed out.

"You cannot play an attacking game on this golf course," said Nicklaus, who has won two of three senior events in which he has played. "I knew if I just stayed patient and kept plugging, I would get back in the golf tournament."

"I had the feeling I was going to play better as the tournament went along. I think we're going to have a fun day tomorrow."

Player missed a four-foot putt on the 17th that would have given him a share of the lead. But he saved a par from a greenside bunker on the final hole with a 15-foot putt.

Trevino, who began the day with a one-shot lead over Dent, shot an indifferent opening nine. After a birdie on the par-5 second hole, he bogeyed the third.

He recovered with a birdie on the fourth, but bogeyed the 283-yard par-4 sixth. He closed out his up-and-down front nine with three putts from 25 feet on the par-4 ninth for a one-over-par 37.



Nicklaus: "Just stayed patient."

SIDELINES

Walton of Ireland Wins French Golf

CHANTILLY, France (AP) — Philip Walton of Ireland snatched a playoff victory Sunday from Bernhard Langer of West Germany in the French Open golf tournament, for his first European tour triumph.

Walton, 28, won by holing a 75-centimeter (29-inch) putt for par at the second extra hole, which Langer bogeyed. Walton shot a final round one-under-par 69 over the 6,383-meter (6,959-yard) course to finish at 275, sinking an uphill, eight-meter birdie putt on the final hole to force the play-off. Langer carded 67 while Nick Faldo of Britain, seeking a third successive French title, shot 72 and finished at 277.

NCAA Breaches May Taint Schools

WASHINGTON (WP) — Major violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules and academic abuses would jeopardize a university's overall accreditation, under a plan proposed by William C. Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina system and co-chairman of a commission on university officials studying changes in big-time college sports.

"The point is athletics is an integral part of the university and should be treated as such for all purposes, including the most important thing, which is accreditation," he said Friday at the end of a two-day meeting here of the Knight Commission. "If our first premise is correct — that the presidents are in charge, that he's the guiding policymaker — then clearly this has to be regulated."

Charles Cook of the New England Association, one of six regional accrediting agencies, said it would be possible to include athletic department in that process because "it's a basic matter of honesty and integrity."

Jury Rejects Case Against 4 Capitals

WASHINGTON (WP) — A grand jury has refused to indict four players from the National Hockey League's Washington Capitals who were accused by a 17-year-old girl of sexually assaulting her.

The teenager, who has not been identified by the authorities, told the police that the players — right-wing Dino Ciccarelli, 30; left-wing Geoff Courtnall, 27; and defenseman Neil Sheehy, 30, and Scott Stevens, 26 — assaulted her in a limousine before a season-ending party on May 12.

The players either denied the accusations or kept silent, and the matter was brought before a grand jury. Sources close to the investigation said that the police were certain that there had been sexual activity in the limousine, but that the grand jury, in making its decision Friday, did not believe that the girl was forced to have sex with the players.

For the Record

Salsabili became the first filly since 1900 to win the Irish Derby with a late surge Sunday past Deploy, spoiling jockey Pat Eddery's bid for a sweep of Europe's major derbies.

France, breaking a five-match losing streak, overcame an injury to captain Serge Blanco and beat Australia, 28-19, while one player short made the second half of a rugby test match Saturday in Sydney.

A U.S. District judge in New York, citing the Trading with the Enemy Act, sided with the government Friday and rejected ABC's bid to televise the 1991 Pan American Games in Havana.

Superstar center Dennis Savard was traded Friday by the NHL Chicago Blackhawks to the Montreal Canadiens for defenseman Chris Chelios and future considerations.

Bauer Leads Wide-Open Tour After Breakaway

By Sammel Abt

International Herald Tribune

FUTUROSCOPE, France — The Tour de France seemed to be thrown up for grabs Sunday after four major riders, none of them favorites, stormed to the finish more than 10% minutes faster than most of the 198-man field.

Just when everybody had decided that Pedro Delgado, Greg LeMond and Laurent Fignon were the men to beat in the three-week race, who was that shipping on the leader's yellow jersey but Steve Bauer?

The Canadian, who rides for the 7-Eleven team based in the United States, finished the first part of a two-stage day two seconds ahead in overall elapsed time, including Saturday's prologue.

Then 7-Eleven rode a splendid team time trial to allow Bauer to widen his lead to 10 seconds over the second-placed Frans Maassen, a Dutchman with Buckler. That team, specialists in the race against the clock, had been widely expected to overtake 7-Eleven and deliver the yellow jersey to Maassen.

If others were surprised, Bauer was not.

"We expect to do really well in the time trial," he said before the race. "We're looking for a finish in the top three."

He was disappointed there as his team finished sixth among the 19 teams in the 44.5-kilometer (27.5-mile) race over rolling country in gusting winds under glowing skies.

Panasonic won the time trial, with FDM second and ONCE third.

For Bauer, the day was nearly full of déjà vu all over again: He took the yellow jersey on the morning stage two years ago in the Tour and lost it in the afternoon team time trial, riding then for Weismann, based in Switzerland.

And again, before he could don the jersey, he first had to survive a workers' demonstration that blocked the road.

In 1988, it was laid-off shipyard laborers who tried to stop the race, seeking publicity for their cause.



Steve Bauer, center, leading Sunday's Tour de France breakaway.

Sunday, it was lamb farmers who protested imports by building a wall of wool blocks across the road and then littering it with tree limbs. No delays were reported.

None of the favorites are out of the running since they all climb better than Bauer, but it is doubtful that they can gain much ground on him before the race reaches the Alps on July 10.

In the sort of mind game and strategic thinking that often mark a wide-open Tour de France, LeMond's team, Z, professed to be pleased with the morning results since one of its riders, Ronan Pensec, was in the breakaway.

"This forces the teams of other favorites to do all the heavy chasing work now," a Z source said. "Like Fignon's team and Delgado's."

Pensec ranks third, 26 seconds behind Bauer, with Claudio Chiappucci, fourth, 50 seconds behind.

For the next 24 kilometers their lead ranged from 20 to 30 seconds before the pack relaxed and gave up the chase. That was a big mistake.

By kilometer 34, the lead was up to one minute, 40 seconds, by kilometer 40 it was 2:50 and by kilometer 55 it was 5 minutes. At kilometer

87, the leaders sped through the town of Lussac-les-Châteaux more than 11 minutes ahead.

Perhaps trying to conserve their strength for the afternoon's team time trial, the pack did not make much effort in the last hour to catch the breakaway.

"I can't explain it," Pensec said. "How can you figure that they allowed us to get that far ahead?"

Bauer did much of the heavy labor in the breakaway, and, king, he lost the final sprint to Maassen. Pensec and Chiappucci, in that order.

"I'll trade the yellow jersey anytime for a stage victory," Bauer said afterward.

In some quarters the early breakaway on the morning stage before the team time trial is known as the Alex Stieda Gambit. It is so called after the Canadian rider with 7-Eleven who won the yellow jersey that way in 1986, jumping away alone while all the favorites watched each other.

Stieda is a minor rider, however, and he lost the yellow jersey the same afternoon when he ran out of strength in the time trial and was nearly left behind by 7-Eleven.

The four riders who followed Stieda's example on Sunday are far beyond him in status.

Maassen, for example, was the Dutch champion last year and won the Wincanton Classic World Cup race in England. Chiappucci was the top-rated climber in the Giro d'Italia last month and Pensec was sixth in the Tour de France in 1986 and seventh in 1988.

Bauer, 31, seems to be the class rider of the group. He has finished as high as fourth in the Tour, in 1988, when he wore the yellow jersey for a few days and grew accustomed to its pressure.

Second by a hair in this year's grueling Paris-Roubaix classic, he climbs adequately and is a strong and willing rider on the flat.

Some of his Bauer's rivals tried to play down the significance of the victory by saying, "It's only the first day of the Tour," but Bauer means trouble.

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